The New York Times.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,140. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday: FAIR, followed by CLOUDY, COOLER.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Business Troubles.—Page 3.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

There is a furor in Salvation Army circles over this week's congress.

Women crowded Carnegie Hall yesterday to hear Mr. Moody.—Page 8.

Ian Maclaren delivered his farewell discourse in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—Page 8.

Henry P. Butler, the lawyer, of 129 Broadway, who disappeared Thursday, has not been found.—Page 5.

The Lucania and the St. Louis encountered unusually heavy seas and arrived twenty-four hours late.—Page 3.

The will of Ira Shafer disposes of about $300,000 in real estate. Eugene Shafer, a son, is disinherited.—Page 3.

The Staten Island railroad war led to numerous arrests yesterday. The complications are increasing.—Page 5.

It is believed in Canton that a Cabinet portfolio will be offered to Mr. Hanna and that he will accept it.

Prof. Felix Adler discussed the relations of parents to children, before the Society for Ethical Culture.—Page 8.

The Rev. Henry Dixon Jones delivered a eulogy on John R. Fellows, at the Church of the Intercession.—Page 8.

The Jacksonian Club of Omaha Saturday night expelled from the club all Democrats who did not vote for Bryan and Sewall.

Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter has resigned the Presidency of Hobart College. He has accepted a professorship at Union College.

State Senator Pavey has sent to the members of the Legislature a letter recommending Joseph H. Choate for United States Senator.—Page 5.

The East Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, once known as the Old Kip's Bay Church, celebrated its forty-third anniversary.—Page 8.

Dr. Harsha declared that Ian Maclaren's proposed Life-Creed did not go far enough and would not bring the churches into closer fellowship.—Page 8.

Fifteen Jews, most of them adults, were baptized by the Rev. Dr. John Hall yesterday, they having been converted to belief in the divinity of Christ.—Page 2.

Hale, who won the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden, showed few effects of the strain. Some of the other riders were in not so fine condition.—Page 2.

President Cleveland has started on another duck shooting expedition. This time he will be the guest of the Annandale Club in South Carolina, and will shoot on its preserve.

The Church of the Holy Communion, in this city, celebrated its semi-centennial. Bishop Potter, Bishop Littlejohn, and a number of clergymen took part in the jubilee service.—Page 8.

The Raines law hotel keepers were cautious yesterday, and, in consequence, few arrests were made. The Police Captains complained of the publicity given to their plans and their instructions.—Page 2.

The reported assassination of Gen. Maceo in Cuba was discussed all over the country yesterday, and great sympathy was expressed for the Cubans. Congress will probably take some action on the subject.

Chauncey M. Depew denied the report of a recent change in New York Central ownership. He said the Vanderbilts had not owned a majority of the stock since 1880. Mr. Depew also stated that he had not been offered a political position.

Jeremiah Sullivan was arrested Saturday night in Chicago charged with mutilating the picture of President Cleveland in the County Democracy Club rooms. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of another man alleged to have been concerned in the affair.

AN INDIAN CAVE LOCATED.

The Walls Are Covered with Picture Writings by Ancient Tribes.

WINONA, Minn., Dec. 13.—Jonathan Carver, one of the first explorers of the Northwest, makes mention in one of his books of a large cave, with walls covered with Indian picture writing, near the southern boundary of Minnesota. A Winona scientist has just located this cave, and it has been thoroughly explored. It is at Lamoille, sixteen miles south of here.

The entrance to the cave is semi-circular, 50 feet wide, and 20 feet high. Upon entering, the fact is discovered that the cave is a large room, oblong in shape. This chamber is 100 feet long, running from side to side, and about 70 feet in width. The roof arches to a height of nearly 25 feet. The walls are found to be a mass of Indian writings. Among the figures is that of a man nearly six feet long, and well proportioned. A space, where the water has prevented people from marring it, is literally covered with drawings of raccoons, eagles, muskrats, beavers, rattlesnakes of all lengths, birds, buffalo heads, and hosts of other animals.

The pictures are beyond doubt the work of Indian tribes, mostly the Sioux, who lived in the region for centuries.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

Selection of the Rev. James E. Quigley Approved by the Pope.

ROME, Dec. 13.—The Pope has approved of the selection of the Rev. James E. Quigley, D. D., to be Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Quigley was born in Buffalo in 1855, and was educated at St. Joseph's College. Then he entered the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Suspension Bridge, to prepare for the priesthood. His abilities attracted the attention of Bishop Ryan, and in 1878 he was sent to the University of Innspruch, Austria. In 1875 he was transferred to the College of the Propaganda at Rome, and in 1879 was ordained. He returned to this country, and was assigned to the charge of the church at Attica. In 1883 he was transferred to Buffalo as rector of the cathedral, since when his achievements have been notable.

Plan to Make Forty Counties into Four

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—The proposition to abolish forty Western Kansas counties and reorganize them into four big ones meets with the approval of the people in the eastern part of the State, but the people in the western part are bitterly opposed to it. Representative Newton Ury of Bourbon County is the father of the scheme. He wants the change made in order to reduce the public expense in the West. Conservative politicians express the opinion that the bill will not become a law.

Illicit Whisky Dealer Shot.

CHESTERFIELD, S. C., Dec. 13.—Press Kelly, who was trafficking in illicit whisky, was shot last night and wounded fatally by a Sheriff's officer. Kelly had the whisky in his buggy, and was proceeding along the road. Officers hailed him, and it alleged that they fired in self-defense.

DISCUSSING MACEO'S DEATH

AN EXCITING TOPIC ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

It Will Probably Receive the Attention of Congress This Week—Sympathy for the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Little else was discussed in Washington to-day among diplomats and politicians besides the tragic death of the insurgent Gen. Maceo. The sentiment here among all classes is decidedly with the insurgents, and expressions of sympathy were heard on all sides for the ultimate success of the Cuban cause. The subject of Maceo's death will be brought up in Congress to-morrow, most probably in the Senate, where several resolutions recognizing Cuban belligerency are pending.

It is less difficult to bring the subject up there than in the House, where the rules restrict action.

Chairman Hitt of the House Foreign Affairs Committee was not in a position to-night, he said, to discuss the subject of Maceo's death. The news was too conflicting and indefinite, and he was in favor of waiting until the details of the circumstances, assuming that Maceo is dead, are received through United States official channels. Mr. Hitt, because of his prominent position, is cautious, and he voices the general sentiment of the conservative element in both parties.

There is in both branches of Congress a large number who are ready to recognize Cuban belligerency, whether the Maceo incident prove correct or not. Senator Blanchard of Louisiana is of this element. He declared to-night that he was ready at any time to vote for a resolution recognizing either the belligerency of the Cubans, or, better still, their independence.

Senator Platt of Connecticut said that the mendacious character of the news from Cuba for the past six months and its utter unreliableness prevented him from expressing any opinion in advance of official information confirming Maceo's death. "Nobody knows," he declared, with emphasis, "whether Maceo is dead or alive; if dead, how he met his death, or any of the essential details upon which to base an intelligent opinion, and until I do, I will not speak as to what ought to be done or indicate how I will act."

Senator Thurston of Nebraska said he would vote to enter the protest of this Government against the manner of warfare being carried on in Cuba, and Mr. McMillin of Tennessee and Mr. Berry of Kentucky favor some action by the Government which would show to the world that the United States did not stand idly by and by its silence approve of the methods of the Spanish Government against Cuba.

It is not believed that a resolution to investigate the manner in which Maceo met his death will be offered in Congress; even Cuban sympathizers do not think such a matter is within the power of this Government, as Maceo is a Spanish subject, and his death, if dead, occurred on Spanish soil, but it will be within the province of the United States Consul General at Havana to institute such inquiries, and for Congress to call for and act upon his report. The matter will doubtless take this course.

WANTS JUDGMENT SUSPENDED.

Minister de Lome Does Not Believe the Story of Maceo's Assassination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Spanish Minister, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, expressed the hope to-day that the American people will suspend judgment regarding the reported assassination of Maceo until the real facts are known. He ridiculed the statement that Vice Captain General Ahumada should be a party to such an occurrence, and he believes that there are a sufficient number of reputable correspondents in Havana to investigate the charges fairly and publish the result. The statements of the Junta, which, he says, bear the stamp of absurdity upon their face, are made to neutralize the effect of the President's message and to create sympathy with their failing cause.

"We have been accused repeatedly," he said, "of circulating the report of Maceo's death to affect the action of Congress. It is quite reasonable to assume, now that Maceo is known to be dead, that the Junta is originating reports of his death by treachery for the same reason."

MILLS FOR WAR IF NECESSARY.

Letter from the Senator Read in a Cuban Meeting in Dallas.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 13.—At a mass meeting held here to-day to express sympathy for the Cuban patriots and for the organization of a permanent Cuban Aid Association, a communication from United States Senator Roger Q. Mills was read.

The Senator in his letter wrote strongly in support of his Cuban resolution now before the Senate. He said it meant war with Spain if necessary.

The reading of Senator Mills's letter caused wild enthusiasm.

IT WILL RUIN SPAIN'S CAUSE.

Maceo Dead Will Be More Powerful than Maceo Alive.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Edward F. Cragin, Chairman of the Cuban Relief Committee of this city, said to-night:

"If this news of Maceo's death is corroborated, the effect will be to ruin the cause of Spain. Maceo in death will accomplish more than he did in life. This treacherous, cold-blooded, diabolical murder places the Spaniards below the Cubans, and removes the last vestige of reason why we should consider Spanish feelings. The conservative spirit will not be strong enough to hold Americans back. The vote in Congress, where there were only sixteen in the negative, was a fair index of the feeling then, but during the year that has passed, that feeling is growing more and more intense.

"We may never know just what were the persuasions used by the Spaniards or what was the motive of Maceo in going into their hands to confer with them, and thus trust to their honor. I cannot think of anything unless it was President Cleveland's message, as I can conceive of no message from the Spanish Government that would receive any attention from him. But if the Spaniards should have represented to him that the President of the United States wanted the war to cease, and had suggested that there might be some way to bring it about so that the honor of Spain could be maintained, and, at the same time, satisfactory terms could be made with Cuba and peace be secured, I can see how such an argument might influence him. I hope that one result of this outrage will be that we will no more hear of the much-talked-of pride and honor of the Spaniards."

GRAND ARMY MEN AROUSED.

The News of Maceo's Assassination Causes a Sensation.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 13.—When the news of the reported assassination of Maceo, the Cuban leader, was bulletined at the offices of the United Associated Presses in Pittsburg yesterday evening, it was read by thousands, and Spain was denounced in the most vigorous language. Sympathy with the Cubans and their cause was aroused to an astonishing degree.

A reporter visited G. A. R. Post 162, in Allegheny, to interview some of the representative veterans on the Cuban situation. The post was adjourning. When Commander Brown heard from the reporter the news of Maceo's assassination he seized his gavel and called the post to order again. The reporter was requested to repeat his story. As they heard the reading of the United Associated Presses report of the attack upon Maceo while under the protection of the flag of truce every one of the fifty grizzled veterans present pressed forward eagerly. The reading finished, there was a moment's silence. Then Comrade R. C. Miller said firmly and slowly: "If this be true, I am ready to go to Cuba to-morrow."

"Here, too," said others.

"The cowards!" was hissed by many.

A general and earnest talk followed, in which the most intense earnestness was evidenced.

"If this is true, we will all go to the aid of the Cubans," shouted a speaker. The answer in chorus was: "That's what we will."

The general sentiment prevailing was that the United States should extend immediately a powerful arm to the speedy assistance of the struggling band of patriots on the Island of Cuba.

Indignation in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The report that Gen. Antonio Maceo has been assassinated by the Spanish officials was received in this city with profound indignation. The staff of the Cuban commander was largely recruited from California, where the opening of the rebellion found a large number of restless spirits eager to take up arms for Cuban independence. A nephew of Maceo's, a youth of nineteen, left Oakland on Wednesday last to join his uncle's command, and although the facts are suppressed, it is generally understood that a considerable party of volunteers will follow him. In clubs and on the streets to-day the reported assassination was discussed with exceptional warmth, and there is a remarkable unanimity of opinion that the report should be thoroughly investigated by the Federal authorities.

THINKS MACEO WAS KILLED FAIRLY.

Views of Jefferson B. Browne as to the Alleged Assassination.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 13.—Jefferson B. Browne of Key West, who keeps well posted in the Cuban news, does not believe Maceo was murdered under a flag of truce. Mr. Browne said to-day:

"I do not believe he was murdered, for several reasons. In the first place, Maceo was no fool, and would not have been led into ambush on a pretext of negotiating a treaty of peace with a man—Ahumada—second in command of the Spanish Army of Cuba, and hence not authorized to conduct so important a negotiation. Maceo also knew that he had no right, being second in command himself, to conduct such negotiations, it being in the province only of the Commander in Chief of the insurgent forces, Maximo Gomez, to handle so important a subject.

"If we analyze the news we find that at first it was reported that Maceo was dead. The Spaniards claimed he was dead; they were not thoroughly convinced of it, while the Cubans denied the truth of the report, and said it was only another Spanish lie. They did not know then that he was dead. After having learned that he was really dead, how did they learn of the circumstances surrounding his death, except from some one who was acquainted with the facts?

"Dr. Zertucha was that man; the only one who escaped the Spanish bullets. Yet they deny Zertucha's version, because he surrendered to the Spaniards and because they did not like him.

"I think Maceo endeavored to cross the trocha by land, and, finding he could not do so without great peril, concluded to go around it by water; that he happened to fall into the hands of a detachment of Spanish troops and was slain fairly and honestly.

"You will remember that when Marti was killed at the beginning of the war a similar story was set afloat as to how he met his death, Spanish treachery being charged.

"If the Spaniards are capable of such treachery as has been charged, then certainly Maceo, who had had the best of opportunities to study their war methods and character, would not have trusted himself into their hands with a view to doing something that neither he nor the man alleged to have made the invitation was authorized to do."

IN HONOR OF GEN. WEYLER.

A Grand Demonstration Made in Havana Last Night.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—The Havana volunteers organized a grand torchlight procession and unarmed demonstration in honor of Gen. Weyler to-night. Large crowds were out to witness the demonstration.

The paraders, who were accompanied by several bands of music, marched through the principal streets and then proceeded to the palace, where a great crowd had assembled. Gen. Weyler was most enthusiastically cheered, and there were many cries of "Long live the King!" "Long live Spain!" and other patriotic phrases.

A number of speeches were made, in which the speakers expressed the greatest loyalty to crown and country, and urged their hearers to lay down their lives, if necessary, for the honor of Spain. All the speakers were cheered to the echo. After the speeches the demonstration ended.

Gen. Weyler made a speech to the Colonels of the volunteer regiments. He thanked the corps for the services they had always rendered the country. He remarked upon the coincidence that as soon as volunteers were stationed along the trocha Maceo, pushed by the Spanish columns, was unable to cross the line on land. He came to the Province of Havana by sea, and met his death as soon as he passed the trocha.

Continuing, Gen. Weyler said he expected to speedily bring about the pacification of the island. He looked for the co-operation of all Spaniards, and all those willing to be classed as Spaniards, whether born in Cuba or Spain.

He added that as soon as the war was over he would offer his assistance to the political parties to bring about a satisfactory solution of the questions bearing upon the reorganization and reconstruction of the country.

Gen. Weyler will return to the Province of Pinar del Rio this week.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Battles in Which the Insurgents Were Beaten by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Official advices from the Province of Pinar del Rio are to the effect that Col. Feijoo, acting under orders from Captain General Weyler, left Campo Florida, near Havana, on Friday, and went in search of the rebels under Aguirre, Castillo, Aranguren, and other leaders. The insurgents, comprising 1,300 cavalry, were found at La Luz Ranche and were attacked and defeated. The Spanish troops pursued them, and several fights occurred at other points, in which the rebels were invariably defeated. In all these encounters the rebels lost seven killed and the troops five wounded.

On Saturday Col. Feijoo's command met a body of rebels at Tumba Cuatro and dislodged them from their positions. The insurgents left eleven dead on the field and carried many wounded with them on their retreat. The Spanish loss was nineteen wounded.

WOULD HELP THE CUBANS.

Congressional Delegate Murphy Talks of Congressional Sentiment.

Nathan O. Murphy, Delegate to Congress from Arizona, came from Washington Saturday night to stay over Sunday. At the Holland House last night, in talking about the Cuban question, he said:

"A majority of both houses is unquestionably in favor of doing something to help the Cubans, but the Senators and Representatives do not know precisely what to do or how to do it. I sit near Chairman R. R. Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and I gathered from what he said that nothing would be done this week, but that the question might be brought before the House by the committee next week.

"The financial interests of this country have enormous influence in legislation, as no doubt they often should have. The money interests do not want anything to happen that shall disturb credit and confidence. I suppose every Senator and every member of Congress has received telegrams and letters from prominent rich persons whom they know asking that the Cuban question be treated with great caution and deprecating any course that might result in war."

CABINET TALK AT CANTON.

Believed that a Portfolio Will Be Accepted by Hanna.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 13.—Mr. Hanna will be here this week. It is believed he has made up his mind to go into the Cabinet if a place is offered him, and it is believed that the offer of a place will be made to him. There is no probability, however, that the two most important places in the Cabinet, those of Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, will be filled before the middle of January.

The New York situation receives Major McKinley's earnest attention. He may decide to select two Cabinet officers from New York, one a man to whom Platt is friendly, and one acceptable to the original McKinley men. C. N. Bliss, Andrew D. White, Horace Porter, Stewart L. Woodford, and J. S. Fassett are the names most frequently heard here when the New York situation is under consideration. The belief here is no one in New York State has been asked yet to take a Cabinet portfolio.

Candidates for other than Cabinet places are beginning to appear in Canton. William M. Hahn of Ohio is an active candidate for the post of Commissioner of Pensions.

Visitors to Canton who have talked with Major McKinley about tariff legislation, say he is not in favor of an extreme measure of any sort, and that he has impressed upon Congressmen with whom he has discussed the matter the idea that no bill will do that shall not be so fair, so thorough, and so adequate that, with a little revision from time to time, it will stand for ten or twelve years.

THE PRESIDENT GONE SHOOTING

He Will Be the Guest of the Annandale Club in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—President Cleveland started off on another duck-shooting expedition this evening. This time he will be the guest of the Annandale Club on its preserves in South Carolina. The journey to Georgetown, S. C., will be made by railway, and the President will reach there some time to-morrow, proceeding thence in a lighthouse tender to the clubhouse on Winyah Bay.

Mr. Cleveland was accompanied by his old sporting companions, Capt. Robley D. Evans of the navy, Capt. S. R. Lamberton, also a naval officer, and Major Robert O'Reilly, an army surgeon, and the Washington physician of the Cleveland family. Several years ago the President visited the Annandale Club. On his arrival at Georgetown a public reception was tendered to him, but this time he will avoid a repetition of that honor. The party will return about the end of the week.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 13.—President Cleveland arrived here to-night on his way to Winyah Bay, S. C., to hunt ducks. There were a goodly number of people at the station to see the President, but he did not come out of his car. The train only stopped here a few moments.

Labor Demands His Removal.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 13.—At its semi-annual meeting this afternoon the Minnesota Federation of Labor adopted a resolution without a dissenting voice demanding that Gov. Clough remove Lucius C. Powers, Commissioner of Labor. The resolution recites that the Commissioner's last annual report is devoted to politics and not to the interests of the workingmen of Minnesota. The resolution also demands that Mr. Powers's successor shall be approved by not less than ten recognized labor organizations of the State. A resolution was adopted urging the Legislature, which sits in January, to extend the full elective franchise to women.

Consul General de Kay's Dance.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Mr. Charles de Kay, United States Consul General, will give a small dance Monday evening, at which will be present Ambassador Uhl, Mrs. Uhl, and their daughter Alice, the French Ambassador, the Japanese Minister, the Russian Consul General, and others in official and diplomatic circles.

DEPEW DENIES A REPORT

NO RECENT CHANGE IN CENTRAL OWNERSHIP, HE SAYS.

The Vanderbilts Have Not Held a Majority of the Stock Since 1880—Not Offered a Political Position.

J. Pierpont Morgan, it was said in a report published yesterday, represents a majority of the stock of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and will soon crowd out the Vanderbilt interest from the management. Chauncey M. Depew was described as intending to resign the Presidency of the road and to go as Ambassador to England under Mr. McKinley's Administration.

Mr. Depew said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday: "The Vanderbilts have not had a controlling interest in New York Central stock since 1880, when William H. Vanderbilt sold $30,000,000 in stock to English buyers represented by the Morgan house. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt thought that the ownership of a majority of the shares of the company by one person or family would be to the detriment of the property.

"Though the public used and profited by the railroad it would be more likely to complain of one than of many owners. It was deemed advisable to diffuse the ownership among many persons and there are now 13,000 stockholders, persons of every condition of life, of course, and the usual number of widows and orphans.

Mr. Morgan's Relationship.

"To return to Mr. Morgan: He came into the board with Cyrus Field, whom he nominated in 1880, when the English sale of shares was made. Mr. Morgan's house continues to represent the English shareholders. His advice in the management has been invaluable. He is a great upholder of credit and his relations with other roads and with the banking world make his counsel, as I said, invaluable, just as the Vanderbilts are invaluable with their knowledge of railroad management.

"Mr. Morgan's relations with the Vanderbilts and with the company are up to this minute precisely what they have been for a long time, and the cordial co-operation will continue to exist. Since the sale of the $30,000,000 to English investors, the capital stock of the company has been increased from $89,000,000 to $100,000,000. The English have not increased proportionately."

Mr. Depew said that the Vanderbilts were necessary to the New York Central, and it could easily be seen why it was to the interest of all the stockholders that the Vanderbilts should remain in control. They controlled the lines East and West that fed the Central. If the business of those railroads were diverted to the Erie or the Lackawanna, Mr. Depew said, it would be greatly to the injury of the Central railroad. Mr. Depew repeated that the relations of the Vanderbilts to the company will be maintained.

Not Seeking Office.

As for Ambassador to England or Secretary of State or any other position in the Administration Mr. Depew said he had not been offered any one, and consequently it was of no use for him to say what he would do.

"A reporter once asked me three questions," said Mr. Depew, "in respect to a previous Administration and received these replies: 'First, Are you seeking office?' 'No.' 'Have you been offered an office?' 'No.' 'Would you take one if you were?' 'No.'

"Some of the newspapers then, without paying any attention to the first two questions, took up the last question and answer and said that Depew went around declining offices that nobody ever expected him to get. So I don't care to cross a stream until I get to it."

Mr. Depew, in replying to an allusion to the offer of the post of Secretary of State to him by President Harrison, after Mr. Blaine's retirement, said that had the offer been made at the beginning of the Administration and not within nine months of the close, his answer might have been a different one.

AN AGED COUPLE ROBBED.

Bound with Ropes While Burglars Ransacked the House.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Two masked robbers entered the house of ex-Sheriff George Lamoree, at Salt Point, Dutchess County, at 12 o'clock last night, and, after binding Mr. and Mrs. Lamoree with ropes, ransacked the house, stealing $40 in money, a revolver, and some clothing. Mr. Lamoree and his wife are both seventy-five years of age, and are reported to be the wealthiest couple in that town.

Three weeks ago their house was robbed one night as they slept. The robbers of last night wore masks on their faces, and signalized their presence in the aged couple's chamber by firing three pistol shots in the room. Mr. Lamoree was overpowered, and tied hand and foot with little difficulty, but his aged wife resisted until she was exhausted. The robbers rifled the pockets of the old couple's clothes, and then went through the rest of the house. Before leaving they loosened the ropes on the old man, making him promise under pain of being murdered that he would make no outcry until morning. Then they left him to free his wife from the ropes.

The robbers then stole a horse and wagon from George W. Doty, a neighbor, and drove to Poughkeepsie, abandoning the rig just outside the town. They escaped. Mrs. Lamoree is reported as seriously ill to-night from the shock.

THEY WOULD NOT SUBSCRIBE.

The Steamer Line from San Diego to Japan About Given Up.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 13.—E. C. Potter has returned to Chicago, and with him, in all probability, goes the hope of having a line of steamers from San Diego to Japan.

Mr. Potter came here with the idea of raising $500,000 in stock subscription to the company, as he had been assured by Eastern capitalists that if the people here had enough confidence in the scheme to subscribe the amount named they would furnish the balance. The fact is that at a meeting recently held at the Chamber of Commerce the proposition was found to be impossible to accomplish and was abandoned.

Mr. Potter has not definitely given up hope of carrying out the enterprise, but on account of the apathy of those most interested in the success of the affair it is not considered likely that he will meet with success.

A SECRET SOCIETY VICTIM.

Injured While Being Initiated—May Lose an Arm.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 13.—George Harris of this city, who was injured while being initiated in the Iron Wood Camp of Modern Woodmen, was taken to the hospital to-day.

An operation will be necessary to save his arm. He fell on the floor, landing on his elbow joint.

Amputation may result.

NEW YORKER BADLY HURT.

Raymond E. Sawyer Thought to be Dying in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 13.—Raymond E. Sawyer, thirty years of age, of 126 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, was run into by a runaway horse while riding his bicycle through Roselle, near this city, to-night.

He was thrown violently, and his head struck the curb. He was brought here about 11 o'clock to-night and taken to the General Hospital.

It is thought he will die. His relations in New York have been notified.

A SMUGGLING CONSPIRACY.

Tobacco Packed in Lobster Cases for Shipment to England.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 13.—An audacious smuggling conspiracy was discovered through the recent seizures of contraband tobacco at Fortune Bay.

The tobacco was brought from the United States packed in special boxes, two of which were intended to be concealed in lobster cases and exported to England, where the duties on tobacco are very heavy.

Immense quantities of canned lobsters are exported from Newfoundland to England yearly, which has enabled this practice to be pursued with slight risk of detection.

GOLD DEMOCRATS EXPELLED.

The Jacksonian Club of Omaha Purges Its Rolls.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 13.—The Jacksonian Club last night dropped from the rolls all Democrats who refused to support Bryan in the recent campaign. The list includes all prominent Federal office holders in Nebraska. Omaha's Postmaster, Euclid Martin, heads the list. Those expelled received a letter in which the following is mentioned as the cause of expulsion:

"That you did during the last campaign of 1896 oppose and refuse to support the regularly nominated candidates of the Democratic Party for President and Vice President, William J. Bryan and Arthur J. Sewall, contrary to Article VII. of the by-laws of the club."

A number of scathing letters have been addressed to the club by the expelled members.

ARRESTED FOR VANDALISM.

Jeremiah Sullivan Charged with Mutilating the Picture of Mr. Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Jeremiah Sullivan was arrested last night, charged with mutilating the picture of President Cleveland, which hangs in the clubrooms of the County Democracy. He appeared before Justice Prindiville and gave a two-hundred-dollar bond for his appearance Dec. 18. James Cummings signed the bond.

A warrant has been issued for James Heney, alleged to have been a partner of Sullivan in the vandalism, but he has not been arrested.

The warrants were sworn out by James Foster, janitor of the club, who says he witnessed the act. Messrs. Gray and Hyland of the club acted as a committee of inspection of the process of swearing out the warrants.

HOBART'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter to be a Professor at Union.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, President of Hobart College, has tendered his resignation as head of that institution.

The reason given by Dr. Potter for his resignation is that his health will not permit him to discharge the duties of a college President longer.

Dr. Potter will go to Union College at a salary of $4,000 a year; his salary at Hobart was $3,000. He will assume only such duties as he sees fit, and the Trustees of Union College do not mean that he shall have any regular work.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, followed by cloudy, cooler.

The barometer has risen to the north of the Ohio Valley and west of the Rocky Mountains. It has fallen slowly along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and at Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer is decidedly low in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, and to the north of Montana. A depression is forming in the Southwest. It is cooler generally throughout the lake region and Central Valleys, and warmer on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and over the Dakotas. Generally fair weather continues, with cloudiness over districts east of the Mississippi. Conditions are favorable for showers in the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valley and southern portions of the lake region. Cooler and partly cloudy weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia, probably followed by local showers in the south portions of the Middle Atlantic States by Monday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	14	41	42
6 A. M.	14	42	43
9 A. M.	15	43	45
12 M.	24	47	46
4 P. M.	22	55	50
6 P. M.	23	52	51
9 P. M.	22	49	48
12 P. M.	21	47	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46⅝
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1895	19
Corresponding date for last twenty years	36

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 4.

MORE SCANDALS COMING

THROUGH THE TRIAL OF MAJOR VON TAUSCH IN GERMANY.

The Emperor No Doubt Approved of the Previous Libel Prosecutions—The Police Must Be Purified.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The statement published in The Reichsanzeiger, the official journal, that as long ago as October the Kaiser was informed of the source of the libels against Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is taken as proof that the prosecution of both Baron von Luetzow, the editor who a few days ago was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for perjury and forgery, and Major Baron von Tausch, the Chief of the Political Police, who is now in jail awaiting trial for perjury and forgery and also for aiding and abetting others in the commission of those crimes, has received the full sanction of the Emperor.

Newspapers Reticent.

The Conservative newspapers are rather reticent concerning the matter, knowing that the dominant influence in the Emperor's entourage is now that of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein. One immediate and practical effect of the prosecutions has been the cessation of inspired utterances in the newspapers. The Court and Government officials now evade and ignore journalists and the office of the Court Marshal even refuses cards of admission to any Court festivities, which have hitherto been regularly accorded to members of the press. Only Hofrath De Grahl, a member of the official bureau, will henceforth be admitted to these functions, and his report must be bought by the papers that want reports of the movements of the Emperor and his Court.

It is only the independent papers that are now trying to penetrate the mystery remaining around the prosecutions. The Tageblatt in an article on the subject says that the trial, conviction, and sentence of Baron von Lützow was a mere prologue to the political drama of which the trial of Baron von Tausch will be the central development. The Lokalanzeiger asserts that after his arrest Tausch offered to reveal everything, even to the disclosure of the names of the persons who were behind him and inspired the acts of which he now stands accused. The National Zeitung insists that the Government shall institute at once an energetic purification of the police. None of the independent papers, however, is so boldly explicit as the Vorwärts, the leading organ of the Socialist Party, which is daily howling in triumph over the downfall of its old enemy, Baron von Tausch.

Attitude of the Socialists.

Hitherto the Socialists have denied that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein was possessed of any grit, and their present support of him causes true Germans to doubt whether he was well advised in forcing for his own interests the most extreme publicity of matters in regard to the dissensions and sources of dissensions within the Government. Official circles especially are asking whether the welfare of the public would not have been better served through some other mode of inquiry, say by bringing disciplinary proceedings against Tausch for abuse of his office. The Vorwärts, sarcastically pointing out the fact that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein pretends to believe that Tausch had no one behind him, adds:

"Von Bieberstein is too clever and too well informed not to know the whole affair to its root. As a matter of fact, nobody acquainted with the Court or high official circles credits the Eulenburg family with having instructed Tausch directly to operate against von Bieberstein, but all of the Court knows what tremendous influence the Eulenburgs wield. Their princely position and wealth influence all of the German and Austrian Courts, and it is not a difficult matter to conceive that a creature like Tausch did not need any explicit orders to act in the Eulenburg interests." In conclusion, the Vorwärts says: "If the trial of Major von Tausch is not to be a farce Baron Marschall von Bieberstein must insist upon exculpation through the clearest methods, proceeding not alone against Count von Eulenburg, but also against Gen. von Waldersee, Prince Bismarck, and Count Herbert Bismarck."

Open Letter from Bebelfl.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, has written an open letter, in which he alludes to the "trinity of conspirators" behind Tausch, and declares that he will lay a statement upon the subject before the Reichstag.

The world outside of Germany possibly fails to conceive of the awful impression made by the revelations concerning the weakness of the Government, and especially the disclosures of the Kaiser's subjection to possibly corrupt and unpatriotic influences, which give a sense of the insecurity of the Fatherland that has never been felt before.

Oppose the New Boerse Law.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The new Boerse laws which will go into effect on Jan. 1, which were only published apart from the bill on Wednesday last, excite the greatest discontent among Boerse operators. Disentangled from the verbiage of the act, it is recognized on all sides that the regulations cannot be made workable, and bankers and dealers alike concur in the opinion that it is impossible to see how a law insisting upon registration of Boerse transactions can be made operative. Most of the bankers have decided to do business with their clients after Jan. 1 precisely as they did before, and then test the question in the courts as to time operations being unlawful.

FINAL REPORT OF RECEIVERS.

Reorganization of the United States Cordage Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 13.—John I. Waterbury of Morristown, N. J., and William F. Strong of New York City, receivers of the United States Cordage Company, yesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati their final report of their trust.

Both receivers were appointed in June, 1895. They state that soon after their appointment a Reorganization Committee was appointed and a plan of reorganization was proposed to the Directors and stockholders which was accepted.

Of the $7,500,000 of first mortgage bonds all but $65,400 came into the reorganization, and of the 60,000 shares of guaranteed stock all but 694; of the 60,000 shares of preferred stock all but 3,361, and of the 200,000 shares of common stock all but 5,498 shares came into the scheme.

Beginning Dec. 19, open evenings until Christmas.

Silverware.
Toilet goods, desk furnishings, many small novelties, table wares of all kinds.

Gold Jewelry.
A large, varied stock not confined to expensive goods.

Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Diamonds—the choicest stones, artistically set.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
Madison Square.

JEWS CHANGE THEIR FAITH

A NUMBER OF CONVERTS BAPTIZED BY THE REV. DR. HALL.

The Interesting Ceremony in Pastor Warszawiak's Mission Is Followed by an Address on Christ's Divinity.

Fifteen Jews and Jewesses, after confession of the Christian faith, were baptized last evening by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The converts were made up of eight men, three women, two boys, a little girl, and an infant, whose mother held her in her arms while the words of baptism were pronounced and the water poured on the head of the child.

The ceremony took place in the hall of the American Mission to the Jews, Attorney and Grand Streets, of which Hermann Warszawiak is the pastor, and the new Christian recruits are steady attendants at the services he conducts there. This is the third occasion within two months in which Dr. Hall has administered baptism to this little congregation of Jews, over forty persons having now enrolled themselves under the banner of Christ. The pastor is a Presbyterian himself, and the newly admitted Christians, with one exception, will attach themselves to that denomination. The Methodists will get the gentleman who stands alone among his brother converts.

Among the eight men who presented themselves for baptism were Mr. Adolph Adler and his son Julius. The latter is a graduate of a Vienna medical college, and will, when properly admitted, enter upon the work of his profession in Philadelphia.

The place was crowded. In front of the hall were several American flags, and around the walls such mottoes as "Christ Died for Our Sins," "Mighty to Save," and "To the Jew First," were displayed. Texts from Scripture printed in Hebrew caught the eye in every direction.

The Pastor's Change of Views.

After a prayer in German by the pastor, he made a short address in English. Then he spoke in Hebrew. He said: "I have lived long enough as an Israelite to know that it is a physical impossibility to be a Jew through and through and keep the law from beginning to end. Neither you nor I nor your forefathers kept it." Mr. Adolph Adler then prayed in German. Singing followed under the direction of the Rev. A. Lichtenstein, the hymn "Jesus is Calling" being selected. Edward Moritz presided at the pianoforte. Mr. Warszawiak introduced the Rev. Dr. Hall.

Dr. Hall delivered the following address:

"I feel it to be not only a pleasure, but a privilege, to speak a few words to you this evening, and I am only sorry that there are so many of you who, not having learned English, cannot be expected to understand all that I say.

"I don't want you so much to hear my words as to hear the words that are given in the teaching of the Holy Spirit. The Book of Isaiah is known to you. We Christians are indebted to your race for the prophets of the Old Testament, and they have been a great blessing to us.

"Take, for example, the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah. If I wanted proof that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah, I would find proof sufficient in a part of that one prophecy. Listen to this language: 'He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. And we hid as it were our faces from Him. He was despised and we esteemed Him not.'

Isaiah's Vision.

"One might say that the prophet there speaks of something that is past already. I want you to understand that. Isaiah was 700 years before the coming of the Messiah. The reason that he puts this as if it had taken place already is found not only in his writings but in other prophecies. The prophecies in many cases were given to the prophets as visions, and they described what they saw as a thing that was past to them, but they were really predicting what was to come.

"You know how true this statement is regarding the Messiah—the carpenter's son, very poor and without a home, sometimes hungry and thirsty, despised not only by His own people to whom He came, but despised already by Roman rulers who were persuaded to join in crucifying Him. He was despised and rejected among men and a man of sorrows. But He never sinned, never broke a law, never was unjust; yet they called Him by the worst of names—a demoniac, a deceiver, a friend of publicans and sinners.

"Why was all that? Listen to the next verse: 'Surely He hath borne our grief and carried our sorrows, yet we did esteem Him smitten by God and afflicted; but He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was on Him, and with His stripes we are healed.'

"How did Isaiah know that? The spirit of God taught him. Can you point to any man in the history of the human race concerning whom these words would be true—anyone except Jesus of Nazareth? They were written in Hebrew 700 years before He came, and yet there are many who do not believe that He bore our cross and carried our sorrows; that He is the Saviour of man.

Burdens Borne by Christ.

"Listen to the next verse: 'All we like sheep have gone astray.' When sheep go astray, what do they want? A shepherd. And Jesus says: 'I am a good shepherd.' And the good shepherd giveth His life for the sheep. All we like sheep have gone astray and turned everyone to his own way, and the Lord has laid on Him the iniquity of us all.

"What a burthen on the soul of the Messiah! But He agreed to carry that load, and as the wages of sin is death, He agreed to die on the cross in order that we might be saved and have eternal life.

"'He was bruised and afflicted. He was brought as a lamb to the slaughter.' You here read the Book of Leviticus, which describes the various offerings which were enjoined upon the people. The lamb was the burnt offering. It was an innocent and pure animal; it was an abounding animal. You know how many thousands of lambs your forefathers brought to the slaughter. You understand the words of the New Testament: Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world. The Lamb that God promised, that God gave, that God accepted, and whose blood cleanses us from sin.

"We have prophecies in the New Testament, and the Lamb appears there also. Here is how the New Testament prophet John sees it: 'The Lamb standing in the midst of the throne.' That is to say that Jesus the Messiah, who died and was buried, and rose the third day and ascended into heaven, is now on the throne on the right hand of God. He is not sitting on the throne. One sits on the throne when there is nothing in particular to do. But He is using all power in heaven and on earth to bring men unto Himself and to glorify the Father.

Many of the Race Turning.

"Many of your race have already, thank God, come to that Lamb of God. More are now coming. I am glad of it, and I am thankful for it. I hope the day will come when there will be a Church for Hebrews whose hearts have been opened to receive Christ, who have taken Him as their Messiah, and who worship God in spirit and in truth in His holy name.

"When the Hebrews acknowledge Jesus Christ there will be a power in existence for the conversion of the world which we have not had. We Gentiles, on going to distant lands, have to learn the language of those lands. Your race knows almost every language in the civilized world. How easy it would be to find missionaries of the Hebrew race when that race has accepted the Messiah to go to the various countries and peoples and bring the glad tidings of salvation to them regarding the Redeemer, and they could tell them that in Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, barbarian nor Scythian, bond nor free.

"When we believe in Jesus we become part of His great mystical body, and the spirit of God is the heart of that body, and that body moves and labors and toils for the carrying out of the Father's will and the glorifying of His great and holy name.

"Dear friends, the truth that you have learned do. And the truth you have learned tell others. Tell it in a kindly and loving and gentle spirit, in the spirit of affection. As the New Testament puts it, 'speaking the truth in love.' And may there be many who will praise you for being the instruments of bringing them to Him who died that we might live."

Ceremony of Baptism.

Dr. Hall's address having been concluded, the hymn, "I Need Thee Every Hour," was sung. Those who were to receive baptism then lined up at the platform, and an attendant, standing to the left of Dr. Hall, carried a fount of water. The Rev. Mr. Warszawiak gave in the names which the converts desired to take in baptism. Dr. Hall put to them collectively one question regarding their confession of faith and a second one as to whether they would live as Christ would have them live.

With bowed heads, the adults and boys answered in the affirmative, saying, "Yes, we do." The reverend doctor then sprinkled water on them individually, using the following words: "I baptize thee in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

After a prayer by Dr. Hall and a few remarks by the pastor, the services ended. The converts warmly shook hands with one another. Dr. Hall had to grasp eager hands of the Hebrew Christians as he passed toward the door on his way out.

PURSES FOR THE RUNNERS.

Coney Island Jockey Club Plans for Next Season.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has issued the list of stake events for next season. The nominations to the Futurity for 1899 will close Jan. 4, and the club will add $8,750, of which $3,750 is to go to the breeders. The Suburban this year will have $7,500 added money.

Other stakes that will close Jan. 4 are: Grass Inaugural, $1,500; Swift, $2,000; Spindrift, $2,000; Zephyr, the Spring, the June, and the Vernal, $2,000 each; the Daisy and the Pansy, to be run on the turf track, $1,500 each. The June handicaps are worth $5,000.

By a subscription of $75 each an entry is entitled to start in the three—the Coney Island, the Sheepshead Bay, and the Long Island—without additional cost. For the Great Trial race for two-year-olds the Jockey Club will add enough to make the gross value of the race $20,000. The Double Event will be worth $10,000.

Most of the stakes of the Brooklyn Jockey Club will close Jan. 12. The Brooklyn Handicap, as usual, will be the principal race, and is for $10,000, weights to be announced Feb. 1. The Boulevard Handicap is a new one for three-year-olds, for $2,500. The distance will be one mile and a furlong. There will be two hurdle stakes, the Greater New York Hurdle Handicap, of $1,500, for four-year-olds and upward, at two miles over eight hurdles, and the Kensington Hurdle Stake, of $1,250, at a mile and three-quarters. Other stakes at $2,000 each that will be run as usual are the Brookdale, Parkway, Mapleton selling handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the Montauk, Myrtle, Patchogue, Preakness, Falcon, and May, and for two-year-olds the Amazon, Clover, Manhanset, Roslyn, Hanover, and Bedford.

Company H Still Leads.

The third competition for the Rifle Club Trophy of the Twenty-second Regiment was shot Saturday night at the armory, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard. Three men from Company H, wearing field hats, made a total of 161, and the company is still in the lead. The scores:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Corp. Cheevers	26	30	56
Corp. Cypher	23	27	50
Private De Pieris	27	28	55
Total for the match			161

	Nov. 28.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 12.	Total.
Company H	185	180	161	526
Company C	181	181	149	511
Company G	176	172	138	486
Company E	156	150	172	478
Company I	141	164	162	467
Company A	141	119	160	420

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A conference of track owners and managers will be held in Boston to-morrow, to arrange a circuit for cycle races during the next season. The tracks to be represented at the meeting are the Charles River Park, (Boston,) Waltham, Tioga, (Philadelphia,) Saratoga, Springfield, and Manhattan Beach.

The annual National cycle exhibition, which will open in February at the Grand Central Palace, will from present indications far surpass any exhibition of this character ever held. Two weeks ago the entire fourth floor was rented, providing 250 more spaces, and nearly every space has been taken.

Eighth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, has always been a dangerous spot for cyclists because of the business of the street-car stables at that point and the rough stone pavement which is here used instead of asphalt. The danger will be lessened somewhat, for a contract has been made for the asphalting of the section. The work on the new pavement will be begun at once.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The time of the 11 A. M. has been quickened, due Boston 4:40 P. M., 5 hours and 25 minutes.—Adv.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
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"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

Hints for the Holidays.

A Carpet.—We would suggest one of our latest designs and newest colorings, of which we still have a fine assortment at lowest prices.

A GOOD TAPESTRY CARPET,
50 cts. per Yard.

Or, if you do not wish to give carpet, many other Christmas beauties—substantial Oriental Rugs, curtains, furniture oddities, bric-a-brac, lamps—in endless variety, await you here—and our "Long Credit" is especially helpful just now, when there are so many presents to give.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

HOTEL MEN WERE CAUTIOUS

THOSE UNDER THE RAINES LAW FEARED THE POLICE.

Few Arrests Were Made and Some of the Captains Complained of the Publicity Given Their Plans and Their Instructions.

With two departments of the city allied in line of battle against them, the proprietors of Raines law hotels were so careful yesterday that the conditions attending the relief of the thirsty had practically reverted to the status they had immediately after the Raines law was passed, when the police were vigilant 168 hours a week.

Knowing that arrest meant investigation by the Building Department, and conscious that ten dry goods boxes do not constitute a hotel, the men who have been crawling through the loopholes of the law were wary. The property sandwich reposed peacefully in its niche. To get a drink of liquor the thirsty man had to pay for genuine food.

Some of the so-called hotel proprietors went even further in their cautiousness, and returned to the habits of the days when their doors were always guarded. The front doors of a place in Lexington Avenue which has a hotel sign were locked, and only friends could get through the side door. Even that was kept on a chain.

The scare was most pronounced, of course, on the Bowery and the extreme east and west sides, and many men who have not hotel licenses, but who take chances doing a side-door business with regular customers, took a whole day off with disgust.

Some of the Police Captains took the order of Chief Conlin to mean far more than its words said, and not only made their men do the regular excise work, but sent them also into all the hotels that have been doing business under the new law, made them examine the premises, watch the methods of business, and make reports.

Several of the Captains complained of the publicity as to their intentions given in advance. They are almost powerless, they say, to get evidence of violation of the law, even when proprietors think there is safety, and yesterday they were working attempting to get men who knew that the least violation would get them into trouble.

The arrests made yesterday were few, and the report that Chief Conlin will make today to Superintendent Constable of the Building Department will not seriously interfere with the regular work of the latter's staff of Inspectors.

Thirty-two prisoners were taken, eleven more than on the previous Sunday.

Complains of the Law.

In addition to the wariness of the "hotel" keepers, the police officials say, they had another matter to contend with. Capt. Brown of the West One Hundredth Street Station best expressed this second difficulty.

"I don't believe," he said, "that there are ten men in the entire police department who thoroughly understand the building laws, and the police could not make arrests for violation of those laws if they wanted to.

"Of course, they will report places which they believe are not constructed in compliance with the building laws, but they cannot make arrests in Raines law hotels unless they see violations of the excise law. As a consequence, if a Raines law hotel proprietor is wary, as they all are today, we can't catch them, and therefore can't call the attention of the Building Department to their places. The saloon keepers are scared, and are taking no chances.

"The law is a bad one. It is making disorderly houses out of a lot of places that were once respectable. The police are doing their best, but the law is defective."

Capt. Groo of the Mercer Street Station began his crusade Saturday night by arresting the women who haunt the streets and the Raines law hotels of his precinct.

"These women," he said, "congregate in these 'fake' hotels late at night. I put them out of the way over Sunday, and as a consequence there have been to-day fewer violations of the law than usual."

The grocers who sell liquor, frightened as were the saloon and hotel keepers, were the causes of strange sights in the east and west side streets. Under the law they cannot, during the forbidden hours, sell liquor in the room in which it is kept. Those of them who were not so scared that they would not sell at all, made customers who wanted liquor stand on the sidewalk while their purchase was being wrapped up. It was a Columbus Avenue grocer, however, who most cleverly evaded this part of the law. He knew that the courts had decided that a locked show window was considered a separate room. He put doors of glass in his display window and kept his intoxicating goods on exhibition. He was thus enabled to serve his customers under cover.

The proprietor of the House of Lords, 19 East Houston Street, was one of the first to get into trouble. He is Charles Steffins, and the charge against him is that he sold drinks without meals.

John Wendelken, who keeps a hotel at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, was the most important person who was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

F. Coster, who says he was giving away drinks at 62 Mulberry Street, was arrested because the Raines law prohibits even generosity as to intoxicants during the prescribed hours.

Bruno Bretschneider, proprietor of the Broadway Garden 1,261 Broadway, was arrested for violation of the excise law. Sergt. Gray and Policeman Craven of the West Thirtieth Street Precinct found that his bar was not properly divided from the dining room. In the Jefferson Market Court Bretschneider told Magistrate Kudlish that he lived on the premises with his family, and that the opening through the bar led to his private rooms. The Magistrate said he would make a personal examination of the place and adjourned the hearing of the case until Wednesday.

FOUR OF THE RAINES HOTELS.

Temperance Union Inspectors Tell Their Experience.

Six Inspectors of the American Temperance Union started out at midnight Saturday, to see how the Raines hotel law was enforced on Sunday. They reported to the union at its usual Sunday afternoon meeting at Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The reports were read just as the Inspectors turned them in.

Eight hotels were taken at random on or adjacent to the Bowery. At four of them women were found who were the worse for liquor. In the rear of 303 Bowery thirteen women were found by an Inspector. The women said the place was perfectly safe from a raid by the police. The barkeepers were more cautious, and the head man told the others to "keep their eyes open, as there was likely to be trouble."

Another Inspector wrote about the Ocean Hotel, 93 Bowery. There was a crowd in a rear room. Eighteen were women, and the most of them were intoxicated. This was at 12:30 and the sandwich was in vogue.

The sandwich which the Inspector got was shown to the audience in Chickering Hall. It was round, about the size of a fifty-cent coin. The bread had turned black. It had apparently seen much service. No charge had been made for it. Outside of the place, according to the report, there were four policemen, who could easily have ascertained what was going on inside if they did not know at the time. Another place reported was 160 Houston Street. That, it was said, was a tumble-down wooden rookery. There was one big room in it that had been divided up into small apartments. A man had little room to turn around in on entering one of the closets, and there was absolutely no ventilation.

The proprietor of one place on the Bowery had been sentenced to ten days in jail by Recorder Goff for violating the excise law, but the place was doing business. A policeman stood at the door and was pushing guests back into the hotel who had reeled out to the sidewalk.

The Inspectors reported that dance houses were in full blast. One, at 139 Chrystie Street, was also a Raines hotel. It was said to be a fire-trap and clearly not in keeping with the law. There were women in the place who were more or less intoxicated.

In one place three young girls and a twelve-year-old boy were playing guitars for a crowd of men and women who were drinking freely.

Cautious During the Day.

The investigations from yesterday morning at daybreak until noon showed that the hotel proprietors were more careful. It was almost impossible, even on the Bowery, to procure a drink without buying the sandwich. This was on account of the notice in the newspapers that the police intended to enforce the law.

The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk made an address at the meeting. He said the Raines law hotels were providing resorts for women of the street, and quoted A. W. Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime as having said that there were more fallen women on the streets now than ever before, and that nineteen out of twenty were accustomed to visit Raines law hotels. "There has never been such a demoralizing law," said the speaker. "James Russell Lowell said," remarked Dr. Funk, "'we will find out some day that nothing pays but God.' We wish that in New York nothing would pay but righteousness.

"It is a farce for Senator Raines and his committee to come here and ask whether the Raines law has been enforced or why it has not been enforced.

"That law has been violated on all sides with the knowledge of the officers who were appointed specially to look after its enforcement. Senator Raines has asked citizens why they do not see that the law is enforced. That is the business of those paid officers. Senator Raines, his officers, and the newspaper men know that the enforcement of the law in New York and Brooklyn has been in the interest of liquor dealers."

The Rev. Dr. Funk also had a word to say about Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn, stating that Mr. Welles had said he would not shut the saloons in Brooklyn because it would cost votes to his party, and also that the people had a right to buy liquor on Sunday. He had practically said the law was wrong, and that therefore he would not enforce it. "John Y. McKane had been sent to prison for refusing to enforce a law. If Commissioner Welles were sent to the penitentiary for trading off law for votes the sanctity of the law would receive an emphasis that would be better for the party than a million votes."

ALABAMA'S IRON EXPORTS.

Remarkable Development of Trade in New Directions.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 13.—The growth of the Alabama iron export trade is the most prominent feature in the development of that industry.

It was ascertained yesterday that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, the largest iron producer in the South, had sold more pig iron the last month to foreign dealers than to American consumers. This is the first time in the history of iron making in the South that such a thing has occurred, and it is accepted as significant of a permanent trade in the product with foreign countries.

It is stated that several vessels, hearing of the tonnage in iron awaiting at Southern ports, have sailed toward them.

Insurance Legislation in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—Governor-elect Leedy will recommend that the Legislature pass a maximum-rate bill for insurance companies and the creation of an Insurance Commission with full power to fix rates in all the towns and cities of the State.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW ENGLAND, generally fair, preceded by local showers in northern portion, cooler, northerly winds.

EASTERN NEW YORK, fair, followed by cloudy and threatening weather, cooler, northerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, increasing cloudiness, with cooler northerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, partly cloudy and slightly cooler weather, probably light local showers Monday evening or night, winds shifting to northeasterly. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy weather and light local showers, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair and southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and ALABAMA, fair, except in extreme northern portions, local showers, cooler in northern portions, southerly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, slightly cooler in northern portions, southerly winds, becoming variable. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, fair, westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair except in northeast portion, local showers, light, variable winds. TENNESSEE, partly cloudy weather, possibly light local showers, cooler in western portion, variable winds. KENTUCKY and WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, possibly local showers Monday afternoon or night, cooler, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cooler and partly cloudy weather during the day, with fresh northerly winds. OHIO, fair and cooler in the morning, threatening, with local showers, in the evening or night, cooler, fresh northeasterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally cloudy weather, conditions favorable for light local showers, cooler in southern portions, easterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair during the day, light to fresh northeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, light local snows, fresh to brisk northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly. WISCONSIN, generally fair, light to fresh variable winds. MISSOURI, partly cloudy weather, possibly local showers in southeast portion, cooler in southeast portion, northeasterly winds. IOWA, generally fair, with increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. MINNESOTA, generally cloudy, with local snows in northern portion, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. KANSAS, generally fair, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, northerly to westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy, with light local snow, colder Monday night, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly. MONTANA, local showers, partly cloudy weather, colder in northern portion, westerly winds. WYOMING, generally fair, westerly winds.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Have YOU one?
???
One of the 16,000 Telephone Stations in New York City.

No? Well, some people like to be peculiar. Large businesses of all kinds and telephone service useful, small businesses of all kinds find it useful, private residences and private stables find it a convenience to be prized; the service is rapid, efficient, permanent and far-reaching, and the rates are moderate.

Minimum Rate, Direct Line, 600 local messages $90 a year
Party Line, $15 less.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
18 Cortlandt St.—115 W. 38th St.

AFTER THE SIX-DAY RACE

HALE SHOWED FEW EFFECTS OF THE LONG STRAIN.

His Trainer's Calculation of How He Missed the 2,000-Mile Mark—Condition of Other Riders in the Contest.

According to "Teddy" Hale, it does not hurt a man so much after all to win the championship of the world in a six-day bicycle race. It makes him very tired, of course, and his knees may grow stiff and his throat sore. That was all the matter with the tall young Irishman yesterday. He didn't show his fatigue, though, and nobody would have known that his knees were a bit stiff to see him walk. When he spoke, however, it was apparent that the cigar smoke in the Garden had done its work.

As soon as he could get away from the scene of the race Saturday night, Hale was taken to a bathing establishment, where he was massaged and allowed to sleep fourteen hours at intervals, the longest period being five hours. During the entire race he had only eight hours' sleep. His appetite was enormous every day of the race, as one may judge by the following allowance which his manager, "Little Ed" Plummer, secured for him every twenty-four hours: Four pounds of roast chicken, four quarts of beef tea, four quarts of chicken tea, one pound of boiled rice, one pound of oatmeal, two bowls of custard, fish every other day, milk toast, jelly, and tapioca, and between two and three pounds of fruit. Rice, another man in the race, ate almost as much, but continually complained that his trainers were trying to starve him.

Everybody who saw the race will recall how Hale rode outside of all the other contestants, and also that he was invariably absent from the track while the short-distance events were going on. Curiosity has prompted many persons to ask how much further did Hale travel than his record shows, and how much did he lose by leaving the track while the short-distance races were in progress. His manager figured this out at the Hotel Bartholdi, where the foreign cyclists are stopping, and in giving out the information said it was not guesswork, but a matter of fact and figures. His calculations show that the winner traveled just thirty-five miles more than his final score of 1,910 miles and 8 laps, and that by leaving the track for the short races he lost about 66 miles. On this figuring, Hale would very likely have established a record of over 2,000 miles had he adopted different tactics.

Starting to-day, Hale will begin an engagement with "Tom" Linton at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. The other members of the foreign party will go either to Baltimore or Washington, and then on a tour of other cities. The proposed Australian tour has been abandoned, owing to the success of Hale.

Rice, the Wilkesbarre machinist, who finished second to Hale, was as strong as a lion yesterday, and in condition, he said, to ride a fifty-mile race in fast time. He returned to the Putnam House early in the morning, after a visit to a Turkish bath, during which he slept four and a half hours at intervals. His appetite was something remarkable. He suffered very little physically during the race, and lost only one pound during the week. His mind wandered a bit toward the close of the race, but he is all right now.

The lack of attention on Monday and Tuesday destroyed Rice's chances for first prize. Practically, he might as well have had no attention at all. On Tuesday, when he was in such bad condition, Michael Breslin went to his assistance, and brought him around all right, and kept him in condition until the arrival of Harry Campbell from Wilkesbarre. Campbell said yesterday that Rice had trained very little for the race. "In fact," said he, "all the training he did was to work on his bicycle until 11 o'clock every night during the week before the race. He built the machine he rode."

This was Rice's first long race, although in 1892 he started in one, but was forced to quit. He believes now that, with the experience gained in this race, he could cover 2,000 miles within six days. He says he would like to race against Hale again, and could get plenty of backing if the Irishman wishes a match. The Wilkesbarre man will leave for home Wednesday.

Reading of Nebraska was in a bad way yesterday. His knees were swollen and he was suffering from a cold which he caught in his quarters in the Garden. Trainer Kinnaman said that had the contestants' quarters been better arranged and the ventilation better, his man would have been nearer the front at the finish. Reading put in nine hours of sleep yesterday up to 3 P. M.

Harry Maddox was in fine condition after the long ride. He was up and about early, and during the afternoon took a walk up Broadway.

Forster probably suffered more than any of the others. When the race ended he went to a bathing establishment alone, but couldn't tell what he wanted and left. His face showed the strain under which he had labored. Schock was not put out in the least by his efforts. This was his thirty-first six-day contest.

"Majah" Taylor, the colored boy, was none the worse for his ride, save for a little stiffness in the knees, and yesterday morning he took his wheel and the flowers given to him by admirers to his home, in Brooklyn.

The prize winners and the four men who failed to land within the first eleven, will receive their rewards at noon to-day in the Hotel Bartholdi.

Business Troubles Out of Town.

—CATARACT MILLING COMPANY.—The property of the Cataract Milling Company at Niagara Falls has been advertised to be sold by the Sheriff next Friday, to satisfy an execution in favor of the Riverside Bank of New York amounting to $1,800. The property is worth about $100,000. Judgments against it are piling up. The President, C. B. Gaskill, is mixed up in the failure of the First National Bank.

—NIAGARA GLAZE PAPER COMPANY.—The Niagara Glaze Paper Company's plant was sold at the Sheriff's sale at Niagara Falls Saturday to County Treasurer John C. Lammerts for $7,100. There will probably be a reorganization and the plant will not be long idle.

HOLIDAY SILVER.

Silver, in the many beautiful forms in which we present it, furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the HOLIDAYS.

TABLE WARE.
Everything needed for the table.

TOILET ARTICLES.
Solid Silver Toilet Articles for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ENAMELLED SILVER.
Hunting and Coaching Scenes, Horses, Dogs, Landscapes, copies of noted paintings, painted upon various articles in the highest style of art.

SILVER MOUNTED GLASS.
Claret and Lemonade Pitchers, Beer Mugs, Cigar and Tobacco Jars, Puff Boxes, Ink Stands, Fine Cut Glass, heavily and richly mounted with Sterling Silver.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
41 Union Square,
13 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE CAREER OF MISS COLLINS.

Her Papers Have Attracted a Good Deal of Attention.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 13.—Miss May Louise Collins, who died in Boston Friday night, was the eldest daughter of Dr. E. C. Collins, a practicing physician of Midway, Ky. She was in her twenty-first year. She was graduated from Daughters' College, Harrodsburg, Ky., about three years ago, with high honors. About two years ago she began writing free-thought articles to The Blue Grass Blade, of which the eccentric Charles Chilton Moore is editor.

Her letters attracted wide attention, as they dealt with subjects not usually handled by one so young, and especially by a girl just out of college. She was a close friend of Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, the well-known free-thought temperance woman of Versailles, Ky., and, like Mrs. Henry, she aspired to the lecture platform. Moore gave her every encouragement, and on his advice she prepared herself for leeture work. She continued to write for free-thought papers, and, her articles having gained for her much widespread notoriety. The Free Thought Magazine recently published a long sketch of her, together with her portrait.

She went to Chicago to the Free Thought Congress a few weeks ago, and delivered a lecture before that body which attracted much attention. Miss Collins was of about medium height, rather slender, had dark hair and eyes, and her features were finely cut and almost classical.

Bridegromm 90, Bride 24.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 13.—Jacob Ackert, aged ninety, one of the wealthiest residents of Rhinebeck, has recently taken as a bride Miss Margaret Patterson, aged twenty-four, whose home is in New York. Their acquaintance dates back to two Summers ago, when Miss Patterson was a guest at the Summer hotel conducted by Millard Ackert on Primrose Hill, four miles south of Rhinebeck. Miss Patterson returned to New York unwed. Last June she returned, and Ackert renewed his courtship. On Saturday last she telegraphed him to meet her at Poughkeepsie, and they were married here.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

The CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY of Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIRES Rootbeer

INCREASES ITS CAPITAL. SOME OF ITS STOCK OFFERED AT PAR.

It has been decided to increase the capital stock of The Charles E. Hires Company of Philadelphia. This is done in order to add to its facilities for the manufacture of its product,—Hires Rootbeer. The business was established in 1870, and incorporated in 1890 under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. Its present capital is $300,000. It is proposed to increase the amount to $500,000, and there is now, therefore, offered to the general public 4,000 shares at par value of $50.00 each; full paid and non-assessable.

The Company has discharged all of its obligations, and has no liabilities. Under safe, conservative, and experienced management, the business has grown continually since its establishment, until to-day Hires Rootbeer has a market in almost every country on the globe.

The sale of Hires Rootbeer the first year it was introduced was only a few hundred packages. The second year it was 3,000, and so on upward until in the tenth year the output was nearly 400,000 packages. The last eight years have, however, witnessed still greater and more rapid growth, the figures going upward sometimes in jumps of 50%, until the sale last year was over 3,500,000 packages, the equivalent of 17,000,000 gallons of Hires Rootbeer.

The Company is most completely equipped for the expeditious and economical transaction of its business. In the height of the season from 300 to 400 hands are employed in the works, and seventy-five in the office and on the road. The manufacturing plant is admirably located for shipping, having private trackage for four cars. This establishment covers nearly three acres of floor space, supplied with steam power, and fitted with every appliance for the best as well as most rapid work. There is connected with it a thoroughly equipped printing and advertising department, which gives employment to twenty-five to thirty hands.

The Company possesses the most complete plant in the world for bottling carbonated beverages. This enables it to turn out each day of ten hours 3,500 dozen bottles of Hires Rootbeer Carbonated. This represents over 20 carloads per week. In the busy season this amount can be doubled by night work, as has often been done. With its Patent Automatic Bottling Machinery, it will be able to place Hires Rootbeer Carbonated on the market at a price which will, it is confidently expected, more than double its sale in the coming season. This because of the stronger competition with bottled lager which these lower prices will create

Hires Rootbeer can fairly claim to be an established commercial success. It is the most popular and most widely advertised article of its kind in the world. The Company has spent in advertising over $2,000,000. The world-wide reputation which this outlay has secured, together with the improved business conditions now universally indicated, leads it to expect for its product even greater demand and popularity.

The stock offered is well worth the attention of persons seeking safe and profitable investment. Since its incorporation it has paid annual dividends averaging over 9 per cent. From the most cautious and conservative point of view nothing but a steady advance in its value can be reasonably expected.

The Company offers $100,000 of this stock to the people of this city and vicinity. Subscriptions by mail will receive prompt acknowledgment and careful attention. The books will be opened at the Company's office on the morning of the 21st of December, 1896, and closed at noon, December 24th. Allotments will be made as promptly thereafter as possible. Ten dollars ($10) per share is payable with the subscription—the balance payable on the allotment and issue of certificates. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscription earlier than the said date, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for. Further information if desired may be had on application to

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, The Bourse, Philadelphia.

Tiffany Favrile Glass

For Holiday Gifts.

Tiffany Studios,

333 Fourth Avenue.

THE WILL OF IRA SHAFER

EUGENE SHAFER, SON BY FIRST WIFE, DISINHERITED.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Real Estate Disposed Of—No Personal Property Discovered.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 13.—The eccentricities that marked the life of Ira Shafer, the prominent lawyer, during his declining years find their reflection in his will, which has just been opened.

One clause cuts off Eugene Shafer, a son by a first wife, from all participation in the estate.

The clause referred to is the seventh and reads as follows:

"My deceased wife, Lydia Shafer, having left about $15,000 to her executors in trust, to receive the income thereof and to apply the same to the support of our son, Eugene, with the remainder to her family, much of said sum having been by her received from me, and the income therefrom being sufficient for the support of our said son, Eugene, whose maternal relatives would be likely to benefit from any gift made to him by me, now therefore for these reasons, as well as for others given in a certain paper inclosed in an envelope indorsed 'Eugene Shafer's record, history, and conduct, and his father's reasons for not making any bequest or devise to him,' I omit making any provision for him in this my will."

The envelope mentioned was found among Mr. Shafer's effects. It contained a number of letters relating to Eugene Shafer's claims on him and the testator's reasons in full for cutting him off. Mr. Shafer in these letters speaks of Eugene as a habitual drunkard and says he has been confined in jail and in an insane asylum.

Mr. Shafer's estate amounts to $300,000 in real property, mostly located in New York. No personal property has been discovered. A few months before he died Mr. Shafer conveyed to his wife real estate valued at $100,000.

The will covers ten pages. It was executed in New York and is dated Nov. 24, 1893. The testator gives to his wife the use of his personal effects, horses, carriages, &c., so long as she may continue to reside in the Mansion House at West Lawn, Lloyd, Ulster County. To his son Howard Shafer he gives $10,000 and his Jules Jurgensen chronometer watch, chain, and a diamond pin. To his brother George he gives the use of a farm in Broome County.

The residue of his estate the testator bequeaths to his executor and trustee to invest in either the capital stock or mortgage bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company or the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and to pay and divide the net income between his wife and seven children; and upon the death of his wife to divide the net income into shares equal to the number of his children then living, or then dead and represented by lawful living issue, and thereafter to pay one of such shares of income to every such child during his life, and upon his death to pay his corresponding portion of principal to his living lawful issue, or in default thereof to his next of kin, and to pay one of such shares of income to such lawful issue of every deceased child.

On the death of the youngest of his children in being at the time of his death, and upon the death of such youngest child the executor is to pay the corresponding portion of such principal to such issue therefore entitled to the income thereof, in the event of the earlier extinction of such issue, to pay to those of his said seven children then living in equal parts the proportion of such principal held for such issue, it being his intention that in every case the living lawful issue of any deceased child shall take by representation per stirpes, not per capita.

In case any provision or direction of his will is held to be illegal or void, the testator directs that no other part shall be invalidated, but that his will shall be construed and take effect the same as if the invalid provision was not contained therein. In case of default of property validly disposed of is bequeathed to the testator's wife and seven children in equal parts.

The penalty of contesting the will is the revocation of any provisions favorable to the contestant or the one seeking to avoid its testamentary provisions. The testator's mansion house at West Lawn goes to Mrs. Shafer for her life, as a family residence, with an allowance of $1,000 a year for its maintenance, provided the widow agrees to certain stipulations named in the will.

HE SHOT FIVE PERSONS.

One of a Colored Bootblack's Victims Was Killed Instantly.

WACO, Texas, Dec. 13.—Edward Brooks, a colored bootblack, aged seventeen, ran amuck last night with a revolver in his hand and shot five persons, one fatally.

He started on the east side of the city by shooting two colored men, inflicting flesh wounds. Leaving them, he tried to shoot a woman, but the pistol failed to work. He then took a street car and went to the Baptist Tabernacle, where he shot two more colored men, one in the leg and the other in the arm. Going a mile further, he went to a house, where a dance given by colored people was in progress, and shot another man, killing him instantly. The name of the dead man is Alexander Wallis. The wounded men are Jake Westley, Charles Woodford, Gren Townsend, and Willie Nichols.

Brooks was captured by the police just as he was in the act of shooting another man. The theory is that Brooks is crazy.

It Pays To Buy MILLER LAMPS

because they give the best light, are beautiful, clean, simple, convenient, safe, and made the best. Every one guaranteed. A thousand to select from for house, store, church, etc., and for

CHRISTMAS and WEDDING GIFTS.

If not for sale by dealers you can buy at our store or by mail from catalogue we mail.

MILLER Bicycle Lanterns are the BEST. Our Fine Brass and Onyx Tables are Beautiful.

EDWARD MILLER & CO. Manufacturers. Established 1844.

28 and 30 West Broadway, New York.

For cool weather buy a "Miller" oil heater.

ELEGANT AMERICAN CUT GLASS BON-BON or PUFF BOXES, STERLING SILVER CAPS, 2 SIZES, $5.00 AND 8.50 EACH.

THE CHINA CLOSET, 142 WEST 42D ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Outlook for Legislation and Discussion in the Two Houses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The ineffectual effort of last week to sidetrack the Immigration bill indicates that that measure will be maintained as the unfinished business in the Senate until it shall have been put to the final vote.

By unanimous consent the House bill providing for free homesteads on the public lands in Oklahoma Territory for actual and bona fide settlers and reserving the public lands for that purpose, has been made the special order to follow the Immigration bill. The Homestead bill is likely to arouse some antagonism, but it is believed that it will come to a vote without unusual delay.

Beyond these two subjects there is nothing on the calendar having the right of way.

Mr. Merrill's resolution prohibiting the use of the Congressional Library for the purpose of the inaugural ball is likely to be reported from the committee and called up. The friends of the resolution say that it will pass readily.

Cuban affairs are also likely to come to the front at any moment.

Mr. Allen, who, the other day, called up the Dingley bill, will do so again when a favorable opportunity offers itself.

In the House of Representatives to-morrow is District of Columbia day under the rules.

The bill defining the rights of the purchasers of the franchise and property of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, sold under foreclosure of the mortgage authorized by the act of 1871, will come up, probably, on Tuesday. It is within the power of the House, in the conditions now prevailing, to give as much time as may be desired to the consideration of this measure.

The Military Appropriation bill is expected to be on the calendar in time for discussion Wednesday and the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill by Thursday.

It is among the probabilities that adjournment for the holiday recess will be taken Friday. The subject was discussed by the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means Saturday, but no conclusion was reached. The recess, whenever it shall begin, will extend until Monday or Tuesday after New Year's Day.

FIGHT FOR BOATNER'S SEAT.

Another Contest Brought Before the House from Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Among the papers that will be laid before the House tomorrow will be the documents in the matter of the contest by Alexis Benoit for the seat from the Fifth Louisiana District for the present term of Congress, for which C. J. Boatner holds a certificate as the result of a special election held Nov. 3.

Messrs. Boatner and Benoit were opponents at the election in 1894, and Mr. Boatner received a certificate for the full term. But he was unseated last Spring as the result of a contest by Benoit. The House, however, refused to give the contestant the seat for the reason that, while Mr. Boatner's election was declared invalid for intimidation and fraud, Mr. Benoit did not receive a sufficient number of votes to warrant the House in declaring him elected.

So the two men tried it over again last month, and now Mr. Benoit asks the House to review the election. The contest will go to Committee on Elections No. 2, of which Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) is Chairman.

ENCOUNTERED HEAVY SEAS.

Arrival of the Lucania and St. Louis Twenty-four Hours Late.

The Cunard Line steamship Lucania and the American Line steamship St. Louis came up to their docks yesterday morning, both twenty-four hours behind time. Both made slow passages, owing to the rough weather. Either could have made better time, but with such head seas as they encountered their Captains deemed it wisest to slow down. The Lucania covered 2,776 knots from Queenstown in 7 days 10 minutes. The St. Louis covered 3,054 knots from Southampton in 7 days 13 hours 32 minutes. Both were delayed constantly by the crested combers, and one wave damaged one of the ventilators on the Lucania.

Among the passengers on the Lucania were A. R. Angers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Fox, George Lord, M. Howden Smith, G. L. Wallace, G. R. T. Ward, and H. Strickland.

On the St. Louis were George S. Alvord, W. A. Corbin, Anholts, United States Consul at Cardiff; Harry Houseman, George P. Houseman, Mr. and Mrs. William Rutherford Mead, Miss Mead, Henry W. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Platt, A. G. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Smalley, Miss Smalley, E. Strobel, James R. Truax, G. G. Tallman, W. C. Van Antwerpt, S. B. Wakefield, L. A. Watres, George F. Whiteman, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Young.

Hires Beer Company's Growth.

The Charles E. Hires Company of Philadelphia, owners of the celebrated Hires rootbeer, announce in another part of the paper an increase in the capital stock of the company. This is an excellent opportunity to invest in a business which is a monument to the use of newspapers. The Hires rootbeer business is an advertising-made business. It has made the name of "Hires" a household word. The healthy, constant growth which the announcement sets forth is most significant. There can be no more enduring commercial success than what is furnished in this way. The point in mind is the excellent illustrations this advertisement furnishes of the value of newspaper advertising.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:16|Sun sets...4:34|Moon sets...2:01

HIGH WATER DEC. 14.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
2:57 A. M.	3:45 A. M.	5:34 A. M.
3:12 P. M.	3:50 P. M.	5:39 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 14.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Asloun	Gibraltar	Nov. 29
Circassia	Glasgow	Dec. 4
Ciudad Condal	Havana	Dec. 10
El Sud	New Orleans	Dec. 8
Hudson	New Orleans	Dec. 8
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
La Bourgogne	Havre	Dec. 5
Marengo	Newcastle	Nov. 28
Manuka	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Martello	Hull	Nov. 30
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
Starlight	Swansea	Nov. 27
Tower Hill	London	Nov. 29
Valencia	Colon	Dec. 4
Wells City	Swansea	Nov. 28
Whitkham	Gibraltar	Nov. 25

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

Chicago City	Swansea	Dec. 1
Coro-Coro	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Critic	Dundee	Dec. 1
El Rio	New Orleans	Dec. 10
Friesland	Antwerp	Dec. 5
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
La Grande Duchesse	Savannah	Dec. 12
Norge	Christiansand	Dec. 3
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Dec. 2

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 9
Mohawk	London	Dec. 3
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Dec. 10
Southwold	St. Lucia	Dec. 8
Willehad	Bremen	Dec. 4
Yucatan	Havana	Dec. 12

THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

Dunstan	Para	Dec. 9
Edwin	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Ems	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
Germanic	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 14
Lahn	Bremen	Dec. 9
Sorrento	Hamburg	Dec. 3

FRIDAY, DEC. 18.

Comal	Galveston	Dec. 12
Idaho	London	Dec. 3
El Sol	New Orleans	Dec. 13
Miemac	Swansea	Dec. 4
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 6
Peconic	Gibraltar	Dec. 4

Notice to Mariners.

The whistling buoy which, for experimental purposes, was moored on Oct. 23, 1896, about 200 feet west by north from the Gedney Channel Whistling Buoy, New York Lower Bay, was taken up Dec. 11, 1896.

WIND.—The wind at Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 13, 9:30 P. M., southwest; moderate breeze; partly cloudy; very hazy.

STEINWAY

Pre-eminently the best Pianos made; exported to and sold in all art centres of the globe, and endorsed and preferred for private and public use by the greatest artists and scientists. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free upon application.

STEINWAY & SONS, 107-111 E. 14th St., NEW YORK.

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Dec. 15	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Seminole	Dec. 15	Jacks'ville	Pier 29 E. R.
Madiana	Dec. 15	Wind'd Isl.	30 Broadway.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	9 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Dec. 17	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	Dec. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	Dec. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Norwegian	Dec. 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hudson	Dec. 19	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Ardanrose	Dec. 19	Jeremie	24 State St.
Idaho	Dec. 19	London	22 State St.
Sarnia	Dec. 19	Naples	61 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hevelius	Dec. 19	Pern'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	30 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gregory	Dec. 21	N. Brazil.	68 Gold St.
Valencia	Dec. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Dec. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Dec. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Werkendam	Dec. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Dec. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Dec. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Dec. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Dec. 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	1 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a.	61 Broadway.

Arrived—New York, Sunday, Dec. 13.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yarrowdale, (Br.,) Geddes, Shields Nov 26, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton, Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:59 P. M. to-day.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Leboeuf, Havre Dec. 5, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. South of Fire Island at 8:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Dec. 5 and Queenstown 6, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:57 A. M. to-day.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Roben, Bremen Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:42 A. M. to-day.

SS James Turpie, (Br.,) Young, Catania, Nov. 6 and Messina 15, with fruit to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Vascongada, (Br.,) Shearer, Demerara Dec. 2, with sugar to order; vessel to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Richmond, Davis, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Stanley, (Nor.,) Nelsen, Para 31 days, in ballast to Benham & Boysen.

Bark S. R. Lyman, Hatch, Cano, Col., 18 days, with asphalt to order; vessel to James H. Winchester & Co.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—SS Zaandam, (Dch.,) Capt. De Vries, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New York for Leghorn, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown to-day.

Fortune-Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner, or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Ernest T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-1aw6mM

SEILEY, MARGARET JAY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John W. Seiley, Emma L. J. Gilmore, Helen Jay, commonly called Nellie Jay; Lucy Jay, Lillian Jay, Harry Jay, and all the other heirs at law and next of kin of MARGARET JAY SEILEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Philip Hornsey of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirty-first day of March, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Jay Seiley, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN M. STODDARD, Attorney for Proponent, 146 Broadway, New York City. d7-law6wM

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-law6mM

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d14-law6mM

TOPP, ELISABETH OR ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, made the 9th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISABETH, otherwise known as ELIZABETH TOPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hugo H. Ritterbusch, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1897, next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of July, 1896. FREDERICK A. BERGHANE, EMIL TOPP, Executors. &c., of Elisabeth, &c., Topp, deceased. HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. jy18-1aw6mM

WANAMAKER'S

"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE MAKES THE WHOLE WORLD KIN."

The Christmas touch proves human kinship. Holiday merriment all over the store tells that New York has thoroughly caught the free spirit of the Wanamaker storekeeping.

This store of ours has been open but four short weeks. Our Philadelphia store has been going more than twenty years. The feeling and spirit is just the same in each. Don't you see the human kinship?

THE REAL BARGAIN TOUCH

also proves human kinship. All the world loves a good Bargain. Ours to satisfy the world. Our manifest destiny to offer bargains. Because we CAN we ought to. Because we OUGHT to we do.

Equally our destiny to do regular things. Spring is coming—some Spring Silks are here.

IN FIVE MINUTES

you can read all that follows. Please do it.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTMAS

Illustrated by Seven Tableaux, is on the third floor. Ample space makes easy sight-seeing. Bring the children.

FURNITURE. Several hundreds of cobbler seat, imitation mahogany seat, Rockers are here. They are strong and well finished. They are in the way of other stock, and we prefer their room to their company. They are to go at

TWO DOLLARS,

but are worth $3. New goods.

Some days since we told of some very rich Furniture bought from the executor of the estate of one of the best cabinet-makers in this country. The peculiarity of the purchase enables us to sell the goods at half and less.

Every piece is strictly highest class.

The following are on sale this morning—one piece each. The comparison is with recent real prices.

Mahogany inlaid Tables, were $37.50, $52.50, $67.50; now $17.50, $30, $35.

White and mahogany Toilet Table, was $165; now $75.

Gold decorated Tables, were $20, $25, $33, $37.50, $45; now $10, $12.50, $15, $20.

Gold Parlor Table, $30; was $52.50.

White-and-gold Tea Tables, were $37.50, $39; now $20.

Gold Curio Cabinet, $47; was $75.

Mahogany Curio Cabinets, were $67.50, $75; now $40, $45.

Gold Parlor Cabinet, $135; was $275.

White-and-gold Writing Table, was $60; now $30.

Mahogany Parlor Cabinets, were $67.50, $120; now $40, $65.

Gold Parlor Cabinet, $120; was $225.

Mahogany onyx top Table, was $105; now $55.

On show to-day—200 Women's Desks. The variety of woods is great—antique oak, curly birch, birdseye maple, mahogany and Vernis Martin decoration.

The prices range from $5 to $125. Choosing is easy from so great a range of styles and prices.

At $5—Antique oak, polish finish; drop lid; 27 in. wide, 14 in. deep, 41 in. high.

At $9—Bird's-eye maple, polish finish; drop lid, carved; 28 in. wide, 15 in. deep, 40 in. high.

At $9—Curly birch, polish finish; drop lid; 29 in. wide, 15 in. deep, 40 in. high.

At $10—Mahogany, finely polished; drop lid, carved; 29 in. wide, 16 in. deep, 41 in. high. Regular price $15.

At $27.50—Bird's-eye maple, finely polished; drop lid; swell front with 4 drawers; 28 in. wide, 16 in. deep, 41 in. high.

Fourth floor.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY Several sorts of Hosiery that are remarkably cheap. At Twenty-five cents.

Fast black cotton, unbleached feet.
Fast black, plain lisle thread.
Fast black, ribbed lisle thread.

All of the foregoing are worth 35c a pair.

At Three Pairs for Fifty Cents:
Fast black cotton, unbleached feet.
Fast black, ribbed lisle thread.
Fast black, boot lisle, high, colored tops.

All of the foregoing are worth 25 cents a pair.

Broadway and Tenth street, First floor

HOLIDAY FAIR Laughter and fun are ringing all day around the Berlin mirrors, just beside the Holiday Fair. The Holiday Fair is merely a collection of the cheaper goods for gifts, assembled from the various stocks, for the convenience of buyers.

Fourth avenue and Tenth st., Third floor.

LUCKY CORNERS are found on every floor. Bargain nooks—the spots that will make your Christmas money count double.

BOXED DRESS PATTERNS Full Robe Patterns, ample for complete dress, put up in boxes for Christmas gifts. All the following are great bargains, and they fall into line with the great movement in merchandise at Bargain prices that marks our present business.

Box with complete pattern small check Golf Suiting, $2.

Box with complete pattern figured cheviot, with braid, $2.50.

Box with complete pattern figured basket cheviot, with velvet, $5.

Box with complete pattern striped boucle, with velvet, $6.

Dress patterns in percales, 10 yds., neatly put up, a choice of dark and light colors, 80c, $1 and $1.25.

Fourth avenue.

HANDKERCHIEFS If we should state the values and numbers of Handkerchiefs we have sold at retail in a single day you would only believe the statement because we made it.

What we have done elsewhere we propose to repeat here.

The basis of all is the principle of only Linen or Silk in our Handkerchief stock—no cotton, no union of cotton and linen.

Over 2,000 styles of Handkerchiefs are in our store to-day.

From Paris, novelties in Men's Linen Handkerchiefs are just in.

Detail of our popular prices follows:

Linen Handkerchiefs—women's.

Fine French sheer linen, beautifully embroidered; half regular prices.

At $1.50 doz.—White, hemstitched, hand embroidered. The embroidery was done in Ireland; equal work done here would cost much more than we ask for the Handkerchiefs.

At $2 doz.—All white, hemstitched; equal to the best $3 Handkerchiefs.

For men.

At $1.20 doz.—White, hemstitched; large.

At $1.50 doz.—White, hemstitched, neat borders; many styles.

Silk Handkerchiefs—women's.

At 12½c. each—Plain white Japanese silk, hemstitched and initialed.

At 25c each—White, hemstitched, Japanese silk; regularly 35c.

At 50c each—All white, Japanese silk, hemstitched and initialed, the initial in open work embroidery; 75c. has been their price until now.

Broadway.

CHRISTMAS DINNER SETS Three sorts. The cheapness will surprise you much—will surprise China dealers more.

An elegant dinner table no longer demands a fortune. Artists, scientists, mechanics have come together in pottery. Beauty and cheapness follow. Witness these things:

First—Dinner Sets, 113 pieces. Thin vitrified China that will not crackle nor grow dark in use—glaze warranted. Has the wearing qualities of fine French. Choice of four three spray decorations. Reduced to-day from $22.50 to $17.50.

Second—Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, Limoges China, graceful shape, 2 decorations, handles heavily gilt. Reduced to-day from $25 to $20.

Third—Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, Haviland China, blue spray decoration, gold handles. Just opened. Reduced from $27 to $22.50.

We esteem it a privilege to offer so great value for so little money.

Basement.

PASTEL PICTURES Hand work, no sham, not chromos that pose as paintings; many landscape subjects.

Square gilt frames, 26x36 inches, out-to-out measure, oval openings, very rich.

We own ONE HUNDRED, all new—price at this writing, FIVE DOLLARS. They will be sold to-day at

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

Entire stock is to be sold at that price. They'll go quickly. Don't find fault with us if all are gone when you come.

Basement, Tenth street.

JARDINIERS Their value for domestic decoration is attested by the great quantities we are now selling. From our great stock we offer a combined line at the following low prices:

11 in., $2.00 from $3.25
10 in., $1.75 from $2.75
9 in., $1.50 from $2.00
8 in., 85c from $1.25
7 in., 70c from $1.00
6 in., 50c from 75c

They are in blue, pink, red and yellow, striped in gilt.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILSON, MATTHEW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW W. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Strong & Spear, Nos. 78 and 80 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. MINNIE L. WILSON, Executrix. STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Executrix, 78 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City. jy27-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHIELDS, LEWIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS N. SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. CAROLINE B. SHIELDS, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy13-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ASPINWALL and HELEN A. REDFIELD, trustees under the last will and testament of John Lloyd Aspinwall, deceased, for the benefit of Helen A. Redfield, plaintiffs, against Joseph Moses and Mary Moses, his wife; Isaac Rosenthal, Terence Brady, Russell Murray, Jacob Chaytowitz, and Sarah Chaytowitz, his wife; Fanny Shapiro, Joseph Fatowsky, and Rachel Fatowsky, his wife; Israel Fatowsky and Sarah Fatowsky, his wife; Nathan Rosenstein, Barnet Barkowsky, and Betty Barkowsky, his wife; Joe Chaytowitz and Lena Chaytowitz, his wife; Annie Zirn, Hanna Wolford, Mary Lhowe, and Joseph Lhowe, her husband; Lena Rages, Caroline Michel, and Isidore Michel, her husband; George A. Tallman, as receiver of the rents, issues, and profits of the premises herein described in the complaint, duly appointed by an order of this court dated the 21st day of October, 1896, made in an action now pending, entitled Russell Murray against Mary Lhowe and others, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated September 25th, 1896.

EDWARD P. SCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Pine Street, New-York City.

To the defendants Joseph Moses and Mary Moses, his wife; Joseph Fatowsky and Rachel Fatowsky, his wife; Israel Fatowsky and Sarah Fatowsky, his wife; Nathan Rosenstein Barnet Barkowsky, and Betty Barkowsky, his wife; Joe Chaytowitz and Lena Chaytowitz, his wife; Annie Zirn, Hanna Wolford, Mary Lhowe, and Lena Rages: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 25th day of November, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 28th, 1896. Yours, &c.,

EDWARD P. SCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Pine Street, New-York City, New-York. n30-1aw6wM

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part 1, held in the County Court House in the City of New York on the first day of September, 1896.—Present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation. On reading and filing the petition of John J. Bockee and others as Directors of the above-named ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 31st day of August, 1896, after hearing Clarence W. Francis, Esq., Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York, and on motion of ——, Esq., of counsel for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in the ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY, the above-named corporation, show cause before John B. Mayo, Esquire, attorney and counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, ——, New York City, on the fourth day of January, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and the said corporation, the ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY, should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That said referee proceed in accordance with law and the practice of this court, and that he report thereon with all convenient speed; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein to show cause, in The New York

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
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One Year..... $2.00
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One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Cleopatra—8:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The School for Scandal—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—A Parisian Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Good Thing—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bohemia—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Trilby—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Late Mr. Castello—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Myles Aroon—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—8:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening. Skating Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Rogue's Comedy—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisement—Page 7.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1896.

WHAT WILL WEYLER FORCE US TO DO?

The murder of MACEO brings us measurably nearer to "the limit of our patient waiting" upon the bloody procedures of the Spaniard in Cuba. Detestation however intense of the base traits of the Spanish character exhibited in this and countless other butcheries would be no ground of intervention. Our sympathy with the desperate Cuban struggle for liberty, enhanced by this outrage, our sentiments of common humanity in revolt against the continuance of the cruel business, might not force our hand. But this last hideous act tends powerfully to bring about the conditions to which the President so unmistakably referred in his message. We quote his words:

"It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way or with our friendly co-operation. * * * I have deemed it not amiss to remind the Congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us, saved from complete devastation will constrain our Government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace."

The "unusual and unprecedented condition" of American popular feeling throwing off the restraints of our neutrality laws may be created at any moment. The Government at Washington is bound to the extent of its powers to prevent the issuing forth from our ports of armed expeditions fitted out to aid the insurgents. But Spanish atrocities may cause such an outburst of passionate feeling that the efficient policing of our long line of seacoast will become impossible. To undertake in good faith and with due diligence to fulfill our obligations of neutrality toward Spain would, in an inflamed state of public feeling, involve a heavy expenditure. The bill of costs for indemnifying Spain for our failure to enforce our neutrality laws would be vastly heavier. Our own interests, our desire to end an intolerable situation and its constant menace, might prompt us to summary action that would at once relieve us of all further embarrassment about neutrality. Another Virginius affair, which the present temper on both sides compels us to reckon among the possibilities, would precipitate the crisis.

These are conditions, not theories. We have no wish to meddle in Cuban matters if we can possibly keep out of them. THE TIMES shares the dread which all sober-minded Americans have of any brawls that will check our returning prosperity. We very much want peace and good-will at home and abroad. But with such a neighbor as Gen. WEYLER good-will would be disgraceful and peace may be out of the question.

While it was supposed that MACEO had been slain in battle, the rejoicings of the people in the cities of Spain over the death of this brave man and patriot were sufficiently revolting. It provoked the feeling that there is something infra-human in the Spanish nature. But the treacherous assassination of the insurgent leader in violation of truce and safe conduct puts WEYLER and his men quite outside the pale of civilization. It was the crime of a coward and a savage. It is a deeper stain upon the already smirched name of Spain that she can only in part efface by a disclaimer and public deprecation of the act. Such an expression she ought at once to put forth.

"CONSERVATIVE" TARIFF LAWS.

At a meeting of the West Side Republican Club Saturday evening Mayor STRONG made a short address, in the course of which he said:

"What we want is conservative legislation by Congress. I have given a great deal of attention to the tariff for fifteen years, and I tell you we don't want any extreme tariff schedules. An extreme measure becomes unpopular. We want protection for our laboring men, not for our manufacturers. This talk about infant industries is all bosh. Our manufacturers are the strongest in the world, and are able to stand alone. Now, if we could induce President CLEVELAND to let the Dingley bill become a law, and if Congress would pass it, so we shouldn't need an extra session to harass our business interests, we should be all right. But the Dingley bill won't be a law, because Congress hasn't passed a law in forty years for the people."

Our worthy Mayor for many years has been a prominent officer of the Protective Tariff League, and in this capacity has had an opportunity to become familiar with tariff laws. We are disposed to commend his disapproval of "extreme" tariff legislation, but what does he mean by "extreme" schedules and "conservative" duties on imports? From his point of view these terms are fairly applicable to the Dingley bill, and he appears to believe that the enactment of this bill would supply the Government with the additional revenue it needs. But the Dingley bill would not increase the revenue by more than $20,000,000, and the excess of expenditures over revenue for the first five months of the current fiscal year has been at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 per annum. Moreover, this bill calls for an "extreme" tariff, because the proposed general addition of 15 per cent. would make many important duties as high as they were in the McKinley law and would make the annual average ad valorem rate on goods now dutiable (which is 40.96 per cent., as against 48.66 per cent. under the McKinley act) almost as high as it was under the tariff of 1890-94, and higher than the average for the ten years immediately preceding 1890. If the McKinley bill was "extreme" legislation, the same adjective may fairly be applied to the Dingley bill. And Mayor STRONG cannot have overlooked the admitted purpose of the Republican leaders to revise the tariff in their own way next year, without regard to either the passage or the failure of the bill now pending.

If "our manufacturers are the strongest in the world and are able to stand alone," why do our industries need a tariff higher than one in which the average ad valorem rate is nearly 41 per cent., or why do they need half as much protection, or one-quarter as much? Some of them now have a great deal more than 41 per cent. The duties on common window glass of the sizes most in use, for example, are 103 per cent. even in the "free-trade tariff" now in force, and the domestic manufacturers take advantage of these high rates by means of a Trust combination.

Many persons have been led to regard as "conservative" any proposed increase of the duties now in force, because they have been told for two or three years past that the present tariff exemplifies "free trade," and that the enactment of it has caused a great "flood" or "deluge" of goods imported from Europe. We do not include our worthy Mayor in this class, because he knows better. But the only important "free-trade" feature of the present law was the removal of the duties on wool and lumber. Nearly all of the remainder of the law exemplifies high protection, and there are in it many duties so high that they are absolutely prohibitory. As we have said, the average ad valorem on goods actually imported has been only a little lower than that which was disclosed by the operation of the McKinley act.

And there has been no "flood" of imports. The official reports show that the imports, free and dutiable combined, in each of the two years of the present law have been considerably less than the annual average for the McKinley tariff years; that the imports free of duty have been much less; and that the average for dutiable goods has been very nearly equal to the McKinley average. If these facts were known to everybody we should not hear so much silly talk about the "disastrous effect of free trade," the "deluge" of imports, and the expediency of "restoring protection." If they were universally known, the purpose of the Republican leaders to make a general revision of the tariff would be condemned by a great majority of the American people.

AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

The passage in the President's message on American interests in Turkey should satisfy the most ardent friends of the missionaries of his hearty sympathy with them, and of his earnest desire to do everything possible for their protection. His references to the outrages committed upon the Armenians and to the responsibility of the Turkish Government place America cordially and fully in sympathy with those in Europe who are seeking to do away with the disgrace of complicity in the worst tyranny of modern times. This sympathy gives added weight to the caution in regard to demanding impossibilities.

The first condition of successful action in Turkey is a clear and accurate comprehension of the situation. A marked illustration of the lack of this is found in the statement issued by Secretary OLNEY a few days ago, denying certain statements by Dr. HAMLIN and Dr. GRACE KIMBALL and making a number of positive assertions. Dr. KIMBALL has denied most emphatically ever saying what Mr. OLNEY attributed to her. In a most unimportant particular Dr. HAMLIN was mistaken, but the essential fact given has been corroborated by more than one correspondent from Constantinople. The American ladies had left their house in Hasskeuy before the massacre, because of the danger, however, and the American flag was put out over the house and torn down and destroyed by a Turkish officer whose name was well known. It is inadvisable to speak of the residences and persons of the Americans at Harput as protected by the Turkish troops. Those troops stood by and lifted not a finger to prevent the mob, including some soldiers, from destroying the houses and firing upon the missionaries, and it was a bomb from one of their own cannon that was found in one of the houses. They were regular Turkish officers who arrested Mr. KNAPP, deported him to the coast despite the definite assurances of the Turkish Grand Vizier that he would not be molested, and when compelled to give him up at the coast wrote the word "Expelled" across his American passport. The references to the French, Italian, and English claims were also wide of the mark.

For all this, of course, the prime responsibility must rest with Minister TERRELL, not with the State Department. He is the accredited Minister, and the Secretary of State and the President should be able to depend upon the completeness and accuracy of his statements as essential to a successful policy in securing American rights. If correct information be lacking, then the policy must fail. No one has ever questioned Minister TERRELL'S loyalty or desire to do all in his power to protect the interests committed to his charge. He has, however, constantly shown a fatal facility for misapprehension, which, being transmitted to Washington, has been the cause of the failure to secure anything of real value from the Turkish Government.

The Vali of Diarkebir has been dismissed on demand of the French Ambassador. The police officer who tore up the flag in Hasskeuy is still unpunished, and there has not even been raised the question as to the dismissal of the Governors of Harput and Bitlis. Only a short time ago the Turkish authorities at Marash made up a charge against the Rev. Mr. MACCALLUM, a missionary at Marash, and promptly deported him to the seacoast, apparently thinking they would manage his case as easily as they did that of Mr. KNAPP. Mr. MACCALLUM, however, while in the employ of an American missionary society, is a Canadian. Word was sent to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and within thirty-six hours he was released on his way back to Marash. In view of Mr. KNAPP'S case, the query arises whether he would have been as fortunate had he been an American.

According to recent dispatches, the American residents in Constantinople are indignant at the statements made by Secretary OLNEY, but go straight to the root of the difficulty when they challenge Mr. TERRELL to disprove their statement in regard to the treatment of the American flag at Hasskeuy. Such a direct issue of fact calls for full investigation If the American residents of Constantinople are wrong, then Mr. TERRELL is in that respect vindicated. If they are right, then the statement by Secretary OLNEY needs revision. It is perhaps significant that the Secretary's report makes no mention of any claim for damages for the property destroyed in Constantinople, and according to the American Board officials in this country none has been presented. No one wishes to hamper the Government in its action, but successful action must be based upon accurate information, and so far that furnished by the legation at Constantinople appears to be singularly misleading.

TREATY SMASHING BY WHOLESALE.

One of the first things that Senator ELKINS may be expected to try to do in the Senate, after it has resumed business, and the last thing that he should be allowed to do, will be to persuade the Senate to pass his bill, (S. 3,232,) which has the unedifying title of "A bill to amend section twenty-five hundred and two of the Revised Statutes of the United States." The text of the bill is brief, providing in twelve lines for the imposition of a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, in addition to existing duties, upon all goods imported in vessels not of the United States, the imposition of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all goods now imported free, when imported in foreign vessels, and the repeal of all clauses in existing treaties in contravention to this proposed new law.

As we have treaties with many countries—thirty-three treaties, in fact—which would be "contravened" by the passage of this act, Mr. ELKINS consistently, but it remains to be seen how unwisely, smashes these obstacles by legislative denunciation of the conflicting clauses.

It will be found in the Senate, when this bill comes to be considered, if the Senate shall ever consider it, that it undertakes to reverse the policy of the United States and of all respectable maritime nations, which has been to extend reciprocity in shipping rather than to encourage discriminations. It has been our policy for eighty years, and under that policy our commercial marine has reached its greatest prosperity. The effect of the operation of the bill, if it became law, can be illustrated with the statistics of our commerce in 1895. In that fiscal year we imported goods valued at $731,969,965, of which amount $590,538,362 arrived in foreign vessels. A part of the goods paid $149,450,608 in duties, and goods of the value of $363,233,795 came in free of duty.

It will be observed that we did not bring in a large share of the importations in American ships. Foreign ships brought in fifty-nine seventy-thirds of all, and the fraction applies to dutiable as well as free goods. A discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on the free goods imported in foreign ships would have added $29,306,324 to our revenue, and a like tax on the dutiable goods would have secured $29,747,512 more. The aggregate of about $59,000,000 would have been gratifying to those who accept our Custom House returns as an indication of prosperity. But it is questionable whether the returns would have been so great. The United States can control the ports at one end of an international voyage; this Government cannot control both ends of the voyage.

As we have not the ships to fill the requirements of this bill at once, and would need many of the things that foreign ships could carry, there would be inevitably an increase of freight rates to compensate for the discriminating duty, and presently the merchants who have been making a life study of how to reduce transportation charges would find their labors neutralized by the adoption of the Elkins policy of discrimination. Coffee would rise in price. Foreign ships brought in from Brazil in 1895 $54,000,000 worth of coffee. A tax of 10 per cent. on this coffee would make it cost to the consumers $5,400,000 more than it would otherwise have cost. Commissioner of Navigation CHAMBERLAIN, referring to this matter in his annual report, expresses the opinion that it would be wiser to expend this amount in subsidies to twenty-five vessels like the St. Louis and the St. Paul at the rate of $800,000 a year paid to those vessels, or for a larger number of smaller vessels, or even to pay a direct subsidy of 8 per cent. on the value of the cargo, rather than impose this unprofitable discrimination in such a way as to make consumers suffer the effects of ill-conceived and unnecessary legislation in the name of patriotism.

But there would be other embarrassments. One of them would arise from the fact that Venezuela sends her coffee to us principally in American ships. Brazil would soon remonstrate against a discrimination that would rob her of advantage in our market, where it would be necessary to sell coffee from Brazil at an increased price or at a loss as compared with the price obtained by Venezuela. Really, it does not seem possible that even ELKINS can believe in his bill. Certainly no one else who has discovered how it proposes to mutilate our treaties by tearing out of them the reciprocity clauses will harbor the idea that the bill is a fair representation of the serious statesmanship of a Senator of the United States. We think better of ELKINS than that.

WESTERN WARRANTS.

A recent decision of the Superior Court of the State of Washington concerning warrants issued by the City of Tacoma holds that these warrants are null and void, either because they were reissued illegally or fraudulently, or because they were issued originally in excess of the sum fixed by Constitutional limitation. By means of these warrants money was obtained in the East, where nearly all of them are now owned. The City of Tacoma recently passed an ordinance providing for the funding of them, but objecting taxpayers appealed to the courts, with the result noted above. It is reported that a dishonest officer of the city cashed some of the warrants with city funds, and then reissued them. If this is true, it is also true that Eastern people who hold the warrants have paid for them or loaned money on them to the City of Tacoma or its officers, and they ought not to be deprived of the money which they so invested.

The City of Tacoma cannot honorably avoid the repayment of this money. Nor can the city really afford, from the strictly commercial point of view, to rob these lenders of the sums which the warrants represent. The reputation of a city for common honesty and for honorable treatment of its creditors is worth something. It is thrown away when the debts of the city are openly and deliberately repudiated.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has asked in the first week of the session for appropriations amounting to $6,300,000. That is a bad beginning.

Mr. LOUIS F. PAYN'S friends say that he has decided to accept the appointment as Superintendent of Insurance as a "vindication." Of course the office must be offered to him before he can accept it. Neither the offer nor its acceptance would "vindicate" Mr. PAYN, for it would not change the record he has made, and very discreditable parts of which consist of his own sworn testimony. That record should make his appointment impossible.

Gov. ALTGELD continued to pardon convicts after the recent election. We showed in the last week of the campaign how he had increased the number of votes for himself by pardons and by restoring the rights of citizenship to a considerable number of criminals who had recently come out of the penitentiary. But a majority of 140,000 could not be overcome in this way. Since Nov. 1 he has pardoned seven convicts, (three forgers, one burglar, one murderer, and two thieves;) granted commutations of sentence, which in most cases are equivalent to pardons, to five murderers and one swindler; and restored the rights of citizenship to twenty-eight persons who had served terms for offenses as follows: Burglary, 9; forgery, 3; larceny, 10; assault, 4; manslaughter, 1; arson, 1. But he will soon rejoin his friends in private life.

The railway trades unions in England have won a considerable victory, and they have deserved to win it. A great corporation, the London and Northwestern, demanded that the men in its employ should disobey the union, under penalty of discharge. This was done because the union had demanded a ten-hour day, though a threat to strike in case of refusal not only had not been made, but a proposal to make it had been voted down. The position of the company was untenable, and it has been compelled by public opinion to retire from it. It undertook to say that it would treat with nobody not in its employ. In fact, however, a man in the employ of a corporation is entirely at its mercy, while a man not in its employ can afford to despise its power. That fact affords an excuse even for the existence of the walking delegate, stupidly as he often abuses his powers.

We are all the time getting new and queer lights on the relations of German politics and German justice. The inadequate punishment of an officer for murdering a civilian is one illustration; the conclusion, if it be the conclusion, of the libel trials is another. Quite as queer as either is the statement that a newspaper is to be prosecuted for saying that BISMARCK had published his disclosures about Germany and Russia because the Czar had been dissuaded "by high personages" from visiting him. The story looks unlikely, seeing how long ago BISMARCK'S disclosures began. But, whether it be true or false, who is injured by it, unless it be BISMARCK himself? "High personages" are not all comprised in the imperial person, though perhaps the Kaiser thinks they are. If the offending newspaper is actually brought to trial, the proceedings promise to be the queerest of all the illustrations of German political jurisprudence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Since "chapel" was made a voluntary instead of a compulsory observance at Harvard, attendance at the daily exercises has ceased to be the perfunctory and almost entirely profitless task it used to be there, and still is in colleges where the old system survives. Now the students go to chapel in a spirit quite different from that which they so often plainly showed in the past, and the exercises themselves are not less changed. Worship is conducted by a corps of university preachers, at whose head is the Rev. Dr. F. G. PEABODY, the Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, and so much interest has been excited by the ministration of these men that the accommodations of the old Appleton Chapel are no longer adequate for the many and varied religious activities in which the undergraduate body is eager to engage. Dr. PEABODY is therefore appealing for funds with which to build a larger and more beautiful structure, and to provide an endowment independent of the university treasury for the staff of preachers. Of these there are now six, and they find no need of the power to inflict penalties as a means of attracting the students within reach of their influence.

—Mr. MOODY was saying the thing that is not true—unintentionally, of course—when he asserted that "the French Freemosons have given up the Bible because so many of their members are Jews." Everyone who knows anything at all about Masonry in general, and French Masonry in particular, is perfectly well aware, first, that the Masonic Lodges of France never "gave up" the Bible, and, second, that what they did do was not out of regard for Jewish beliefs, but in indirect negation of Judaism's most fundamental tenet. As to the first point, French Masons could not "give up" a book which, as an organization, they never had. Regarding the second point, sufficient proof that Jews, as such, had no part in the action which cut the ties binding the Grand Orient of France to the Grand Lodges of England and the United States, is to be found in the fact that the action in question was the abandonment of belief in a personal Deity as a necessary qualification for membership. Obviously, this course was not taken at the instigation of Jews, whom it offended as much as it offended Christians. Mr. MOODY, too, explained his hostility to Masonry by stating that he "did not propose to support any institutions that are not loyal to the God of heaven." He apparently forgets that men like Bishop POTTER, to use a modern instance, or like GEORGE WASHINGTON, to bring up one somewhat remote, are generally credited with loyalty to both God and country, and that he brings an extremely grave charge against thousands and thousands whom the implied epithet of traitor fits as ill as it does the two mentioned.

—Boston seems to be slowly losing interest in the Macmonnies statue. The papers there now print only three or four columns a day on the subject, and in time, doubtless, the bronze lady, the lesson she teaches, the clothes she doesn't wear, and her right to a home in the Public Library will have been discussed from every possible point of view. That new arguments of the moral sort are already getting hard to invent is made manifest by the fact that at present there is a tendency to question the artistic value of the statue, something that hitherto has been rather carefully avoided. To this side of the controversy, WILLIAM EVERETT has just made a particularly vehement contribution. He declares that the impression the Bacchante gave him was one of "pettiness," in size, in conception, and in execution. He failed to see in her face "the gross, debauched expression which some persons find," but he is sure that the figure is "wholly vulgar, without a spark of that inspiration which the Bacchanals are supposed to derive from the worship of Dionysus." He thinks the artist showed lack of artistic judgment in posing the figure, since the observer feels instinctively that unless the young woman changes her attitude instantly, down she will tumble, baby and all, into the water. "The creature irresistibly suggested to me," he says, "a romping girl, who is rarely intrusted with the baby by her prudent mother, but has succeeded in getting hold of it at an unguarded moment, carried it out into the garden, and is careering under the grape vines with the cry, 'Hurrah! I've got the baby!' Anything less artistic, and more purely a piece of dogged reproduction, and very banal at that, would be hard to imagine." In conclusion, Mr. EVERETT asserts that the statue is as out of place in the Boston Library as MICHAEL ANGELO'S "Moses" would be at the Mabille.

PERSONAL.

—Cardinal GIBBONS is a believer in the "Kneipp cure," and frequently proved his faith last Summer by taking early morning walks barefooted over the lawn of a Baltimore friend, who has a country residence in Howard County. The Cardinal was treated by Father KNEIPP at Woerishofen for several days when he was last abroad, and received such benefit for rheumatic troubles that he has since continued to follow the instructions then received whenever he could do so without attracting undue attention.

—As long ago as 1824 the fountain pens were in use, for in that year THOMAS JEFFERSON saw a contrivance of this sort, tried it, and wrote to Gen. BERNARD PEYTON of Richmond, asking him to get him one of them. The pen was of gold, and the ink tube of silver, and, according to JEFFERSON'S letter, the maker was a Richmond watch repairer named COWAN. The price, he understood, was fivepence. The first American patent for a fountain pen was granted in 1830 to one DOUGLASS HYDE, but the earliest English patent was issued twenty-one years before.

—Just arrived at San Francisco is the Hon. J. R. McCOY, President of Pitcairn Island. The story of that island, and of the development on it of a singularly gentle people from fathers singularly violent, has been told again and again, but it is only when a stray descendant of the Bounty's mutineers wanders north for a visit that one can realize that the tale is not a sea romance of the most fanciful sort. The little republic now has 130 inhabitants, all intensely religious, and they live like a single family, with never a thought as to who owns what, or how to pay bills for food and raiment. There are no bills in Pitcairn Island, and what little money they have is about the least valuable of their scanty but sufficient possessions.

—WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER has written to the editor of The Washington Star a letter in which he protests against comments made in that paper upon what he said about the West when speaking at the recent meeting of bankers in this city. He admits that his words expressed a vehemence of feeling that needs some justification, but he insists that they were mildness itself when compared with the abuse that was heaped upon the East all through the campaign by representative Western orators. He denies that he compared the population of Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana with those of Cuba or Hawaii, but insists that they were admitted to the Union prematurely and that they have too much power in Congress as compared with the older and far larger States.

—If MACEO really was assassinated in the way the latest reports from Cuba indicate, if the Spanish officers invited him to a conference and then shot him and his staff because they refused to "surrender," then the huge measure of Spain's iniquity is at last full to running over, and the time to erase her name from the list of nations has come. This story is probably, almost certainly, true. It explains all the mysteries over which the civilized world has been puzzling for the last week. So monstrous a crime could not have been invented; it could only have been perpetrated, and only by men of the stamp of WEYLER and his subordinate officers. The tale will be read with shuddering amazement, but without a trace of incredulity. Anonymous as it is, hardly one essential mark of authenticity is wanting. And no Cuban patriot need regret the death of MACEO, or that he died just as he did. Long ago he devoted his life to the cause of Cuba's freedom, and the deep damnation of his taking off will crush his enemies more effectually than if he had defeated them in fifty battles. In sober truth, the bullets of AHUMADA'S men killed WEYLER, not MACEO; did not deprive Cuba of a leader, but Spain of the right to exist.

—GIL PEREZ is the most illustrious matador in Madrid and ought, therefore, to know whether bull fighting is cruel and unsportsmanlike or not. A London editor recently wrote something to that effect, and as soon as GIL PEREZ heard of it he took the trouble to set the matter right by means of a letter which, among other things, says: "Permit me, as one of the oldest matadors in Spain, to assure you that our noble profession treats such slanders with the scorn of a hidalgo. I have always killed my bulls in the most humane and gentle manner known to our glorious art, as have all my eminent predecessors, who always slaughtered their beautiful beasts as if they loved them. The saints themselves and our Queen are the patrons of the honored national sport." Accompanying this was a note from "ALVAREZ DE ALVA, Veterinary Surgeon to Her Majesty's Plaza de Toros, Madrid," who declares "that in a long experience I have never known any act of cruelty in connection with the royal bullring. Her Majesty and all the nobility—the bluest blood and the fairest doñas of Spain—love our elegant pastime. Our bulls are proud to display their activity; and as to the horses—well, it is a mercy to put an end to them."

—Sir JOHN SOANE, a London architect and antiquary, died in 1836, leaving his house and his collections in Lincoln's Inn Fields to the nation for a museum. The will contained a clause that certain receptacles were to be opened at certain dates, and in 1866 the first of these dates arrived. When the indicated box was opened, it was found to contain nothing, except old letters, accounts, and stationery of no value. In 1886 a similar ceremony was performed, with the same result. A few days ago, a third receptacle was opened, and again nothing was discovered which could account for the testator's careful arrangements. The Londoners are puzzled to imagine just what this means. One guess is that Sir JOHN was a practical joker, but to this theory is opposed the obvious fact that such a person would hardly enjoy a mystification which was to bother nobody until many years after the humorist's death. Others suspect that the boxes were quietly rifled of their valuable contents long before the dates fixed for opening them, while, according to a third explanation, perhaps the most probable of all, is that the old collector changed his mind after making his will, emptied the boxes himself, and then either forgot to alter his will or died before he had an opportunity to do so.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

There's a Difference.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Kendal, whose greatest pride once rested in her title of "Matron of the Drama," now looks with scorn upon any one who applies it to her. But Mr. Kendal keeps quiet and looks satisfied when he is styled the "Patron of the Drama."

Harmful to the Borrower.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

The Legislature, which increases the lender's risks, with the intention of benefiting the borrower, always makes a mistake. The effect of its action is to make the borrower's burden heavier, while at the same time the community's command of capital is lessened.

Too Many Little Colleges.

From The Philadelphia Press.

It is appalling that, as Dr. Wallace C. Schaeffer has pointed out in his report on the higher education of the State, there should be 120 institutions with power to confer degrees. This is a premium on sham education and puts the State in the position of aiding and authorizing any charlatan in education who secures a charter to give bogus degrees.

A Pertinent Query.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The petition for the pardon of Dick Tate is a rather peculiar paper, and shows how it is practicable to find excuses for any course of action. "Mr. Tate has already suffered much by voluntary banishment." What hope is there for the faithful administration of the laws when men of good repute and prominence put their names to a statement that running away to escape trial for a felony is punishment enough?

Daniel D. Tompkins.

From The Albany Argus.

How soon we are forgotten. In a paragraph the other day concerning the ages of Governors-elect, The Argus alluded to Daniel D. Tompkins. The compositor made it "Tompkin," and of twenty or thirty exchanges which used the paragraph, not one corrected the error, and one paper got it "Tumpkin." And yet Gov. Tompkins, (for whom one of the counties of this State was named,) was, during his active and distinguished career, twice Vice President of the United States.

McKane.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

When John Y. McKane was told that Gov. Morton had again refused to pardon him, he exclaimed, "May God help my wife!" This sounds pious and pathetic, as THE NEW YORK TIMES observes, but it doesn't meet the case. The Gravesend boss was a systematic debaucher of the franchise by corruption and violence, according as either served his turn, and his Sunday school piety was and is an aggravation of his offense. It is he who is disgracing and worrying his wife, and not Gov. Morton—whose firmness in the matter is to his credit, though it is his simply duty.

Grade Crossings.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The refusal of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners to permit the trolley road at Leominster to cross at grade the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is commended by THE NEW YORK TIMES. It has been demonstrated in this State that with the greatest care and vigilance accidents will occur sooner or later where tracks cross at grade. Public safety requires that the law be maintained.

The Great Peacemaker.

From The Portland Oregonian.

It is in every way wiser for Great Britain to pursue this conciliatory policy toward the United States than to show a disposition to contend with the United States for position or power in the Western Hemisphere; because, if such rivalry were pursued, it would kindle National animosities soon or late to the point of rupture between the nations, and would end with total exclusion of Great Britain from North America, if not from the Western Hemisphere. The Monroe doctrine is the great peacemaker of the modern world.

Sunday Newspapers.

From The Evening Sun.

"I would not touch a Sunday paper any more than I would touch tar," says Mr. Moody. There are Sunday newspapers, it is true, that would defile Mr. Moody, or any other good man, much worse than tar—for instance, the unconscionable sheets that traffic in pictured indecencies, articulate family skeletons, exploit monstrosities, and which are a mental emetic to read and contagion to leave around. No refined man or woman can turn their pages without a horrifying sense that the evil genius guiding them is the paresis of the madhouse and the shamelessness of the bagnio. The offense of their creation smells to heaven. In their strife for "features" they resemble the stinkstone, which the more it is rubbed the more fetid an odor it gives off. The procuress corrupting her sex is not more an enemy to society than the "new journalism," with its prurient wares—the suggestiveness of the pencil and the salaciousness of the pen.

The antipodes of the Sunday product of the "new journalism" is the paper that prints the world's news in good English without coloring and invention, also giving space to everything in which refined, intelligent, and healthy-minded persons are interested—poetry, fiction, exploration, science, philosophy, and art. In the best sense such a newspaper is the magazine of the people, and goes into no home but to inform and innocently to entertain. The good it does is incalculable, nor can it be charged with the prolixity that keeps the reader from church if it be his habit to go there. Such a Sunday newspaper is taken up with delight and laid down with regret. Being a necessity and a benefit to the community, it does not have to blush or apologize for its existence.

Mr. Choate and the Senatorship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Tetigisti rem acu" in your editorial of this morning upon the proposed elevation of Mr. Joseph H. Choate to the United States Senate, and especially when you say "He would not be an office broker, neither for his party nor any faction, any more than for his personal advantage would he pervert the influence of his high post, or engage in the pursuit or distribution of spoils."

This high measure of Mr. Choate's character and eminent fitness reminds me of a conversation I once had with the late Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, in which he said, with marked emphasis: "I assure you that in my whole public career I have never recommended a man for an official position upon any other grounds than his own known qualifications. I have never urged an appointment on partisan or personal consideration—with one exception, and that was Burlingame, who, after I was assaulted in the Senate by Butler, offered to stand up and be shot at in a duel for my sake and for the honor of the North, and will any man blame me for making that a personal matter? But, apart from that, he was eminently qualified and achieved great distinction by his work in China."

How are the mighty fallen! Contrast the power and influence of the Empire State in National legislation when it was represented in the United States Senate by the Wrights, the Marcys, the Sewards, and the Dixes—to go no further back—with its position as represented by such characters as "Tom" Platt and "Dave" Hill! Is there not enough State pride left to induce a recurrence to the old-fashioned type of statesmen? J. S. M.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 12.

SOMETHING FOR SOMEBODY.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Something for somebody! Let it peal
Through the daybreak of the morning air!
Something for somebody! Let it steal
As a soft echo after prayer.

Something for somebody! Let it ring
A clear keynote through the common chord;
Something for somebody! Let it bring
A new, fresh grace to the family board.

Something for somebody! How or why,
It makes no odds how small it may be—
The humblest duty that's close by,
The small sweet kindness that's next to thee.

PAVEY PLEADS FOR CHOATE

HE RECOMMENDS HIM AS THE TYPE OF AN IDEAL SENATOR.

The State Senator Sends a Letter to Each of the Republican Members of the Legislature Advocating His Election.

State Senator Frank D. Pavey, who has been conspicuous for his independent course in Republican politics, has sent to each Republican member of the Legislature a letter in which he asks support for Joseph H. Choate for United States Senator. Senator Pavey said:

"My desire to see him chosen is not prompted by any personal hostility to Thomas C. Platt. However relentless his opposition to me, there has been no unfairness in the fight that has given any ground for personal complaint. But every consideration of political expediency and State pride favors the election of a man like Choate.

"The State of New York is now represented in the United States Senate by two men of superior ability as managing politicians. Their election has doubtless strengthened their personal influence in the Democratic organization. But the Democratic Party has not gained perceptibly in public estimation by reason of their presence in the Senate. Their career has not added new lustre to the dignity of the Empire State in the eyes of the Nation.

"The Republican Party has the chance to reverse this situation and select a Senator who shall be the peer in character, intellect, and oratory of any past or present member of that august body. New York may revive the memory of Clay and Webster and rival the fame of Kentucky and Massachusetts. We may have once more a perfect type of an ideal Senator.

"The status of the Federal Administration presents a more forceful reason. The country has just passed a crisis in the history of self-government by a free people. Democrats have joined with Republicans in the maintenance of National honor. The fruits of the victory at the polls have not yet been garnered in National legislation. The union of moral and intellectual political forces of the late campaign must be preserved. The situation in the United States Senate makes this imperative. The ultimate success of the Administration of McKinley may depend upon it. The consummation of that result will be greatly promoted by the election to the Senate from the State of New York of a man who will rank as a statesman from the commencement of his term; one whose Federal influence will not be marred by the recent memory of intemperate attacks upon the personal competency of the President, nor founded upon the implied threat of Senatorial brigandage to secure Federal appointments.

"Upon every ground of personal character, political expediency, and public welfare, it seems to me that the candidacy of Choate must appeal to your better judgment."

ROOM FOR ASHLEY COLE.

Railroad Commissioner Rickard's Death Makes a Chance.

The second vacancy in the Railroad Commission, caused by the death of Mr. Rickard, may enable Gov. Morton to make an arrangement whereby Ashley W. Cole shall be appointed to the commission. Gov. Morton has had for some time now the resignation of Commissioner Beardsley, whose term expires Feb. 1. The Governor would have appointed Mr. Cole to the short term if he could have had assurances that Governor-elect Black would reappoint him for the full term.

Mr. Black has declined to give these assurances, it is said, for the reason that Mr. Platt wishes Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton to be appointed. Gov. Morton now has Mr. Rickard's seat to fill, and though he cannot appoint Mr. Cole to that because the law requires one practical railroad man on the commission, the vacancy enables him to make terms with Mr. Black.

It is supposed that Mr. Cole will get Mr. Chapin's place next May.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Sixteenth Annual Convention to be Opened To-day.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The sixteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be called to order to-morrow morning in Workman's Hall, this city, by President Samuel Gompers.

Delegates began arriving Friday, and to-night fully 100 are in the city with about 80 more expected before the convention shall open. Every State in the Union, with the possible exception of California, will be represented.

The annual election will be held, and it is hinted that there will be strong opposition to the re-election of Samuel Gompers, who has served the federation as President during thirteen of its sixteen years' existence.

Samuel Woods of Manchester, England, and John Manlinson of Edinburgh, Scotland, arrived to-night. They are delegates appointed by the Industrial Union Congress in Edinburgh, Scotland, representing 1,250,000 working people—240 trades—and wielding an influence over 6,000,000 workers in Great Britain.

ROCKEFELLER'S TEXAS CASE.

Movement to Have the Indictments Tested in the Courts.

WACO, Texas, Dec. 13.—The Grand Jury of McLennan County two years ago returned an indictment against the officers and incorporators of the Standard Oil Company, including John D. Rockefeller, M. Flagler, H. Clay Pierce, and others, in which the men indicted were charged with violating the Texas trust law. No arrests were made, except the Texas agents.

In order to get the case into the Federal courts to obtain an opinion as to the constitutionality of the trust law, F. A. Austin and William Gray, two State agents who were included in the indictment, have just been surrendered by their sureties.

In this way Mr. Rockefeller expects to get rid of the indictments in which he is involved, together with his associates and agents.

ACCUSES HIS OWN WIFE.

And Places Her on Trial for Poisoning His Cattle.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Dec. 13.—At Stillwater, twenty miles southeast of here, for the last week an exciting trial has been in progress.

John W. Mathewson, a wealthy young farmer living a few miles from here, had his wife arrested for administering poison to 100 head of blooded cattle, many of which died. Mathewson married Miss Mattie Puroy two years ago. The wife was of good family, but the domestic relations of the young couple were very bad, and two weeks ago they finally separated, and the wife went to her mother. Two nights later all of Mathewson's cattle were poisoned, and he declares he has sufficient evidence to convict his wife.

Curfew Ordinance Unconstitutional.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 13.—Judge Baker has declared that the city "curfew" ordinance is unconstitutional, as it conflicts with the statute of the State providing for the punishment of minors. The case decided was that of Ross Crone, the only boy who has been arrested under the curfew ordinance, the case having been regarded by the authorities as a test case. Judge Baker, in giving his decision, simply passed on the one law point, and dismissed the case against Crone.

PASTOR SCHOPPE'S ROMANCE.

After a Little Storm the Course of True Love Is Smooth Again.

Hoboken Lutheran Church circles are talking over a romantic affair that is mixed with a good deal of common sense, and in February next, the pastor of St. John's German Lutheran Church of Union Hill will lead to the altar a bride eighteen years of age.

The happy pastor is the Rev. Hermann Schoppe. He is a good-looking man forty-eight years of age, and, although his short, pointed beard is mixed with gray, he looks younger than he is. It was this disparity in the ages of the affianced couple and the fact that the young lady did not belong to the church that caused some talk in the congregation. Mr. Schoppe has been pastor of St. John's for nearly twenty years. Despite the attractions in his flock he had persisted in remaining a bachelor. For this he had his reasons. He had come with his mother whom he had determined never to leave, and she kept house for him. Then, again, few Lutheran pastors have large salaries.

Last Summer the Rev. J. C. B. Luehrs, the pastor of the Summit Avenue Lutheran Church in Jersey City, went away on a vacation and Mr. Schoppe filled his place. Here he met Miss Anna Heinrichs, who was in Mr. Luehrs's employ. He fell in love with her, and the affection was returned tenfold. Besides, she was a first-class housekeeper; industrious, thrifty, and economical, and fair and good looking withal. When Mr. Luehrs returned Pastor Schoppe told him about the matter, and Pastor Luehrs replied: "Brother, you could not make a better choice if you searched half over the world. Secure her before some one else carries away the jewel, and God's blessing go with you." So the couple became engaged.

Thus far love's course ran merrily. There was no trouble until the members of his congregation heard of the engagement. It was among the female members that the adverse talk started. One remarked that a pastor who had been in the church for twenty years ought to have been able to find a wife there. One prominent member of the church was opposed rather to the disparity in age. She believed that Miss Heinrichs was entirely too young, and she feared that the members of the church would not look up to her as they should to a pastor's wife. Still another thought that Pastor Schoppe should have married a somewhat older wife, who could preside over sewing circles and missionary meetings with more dignity than a young girl of eighteen.

So the talk went on, and reached the ears of Pastor Schoppe. It was said that several of the members of the church were so opposed to the match that they threatened to resign. Pastor Schoppe took the bull by the horns. He called the Elders and Deacons and told them that if his engagement was unsatisfactory to the members of the church, and if they thought that his marriage to Miss Heinrichs would in any way injure the church, he was ready to resign his pastorate and leave the field clear for another man.

The Elders and Deacons smiled, and after talking to each other, one of them remarked to Pastor Schoppe that he need not be in any hurry to resign, and that everything would come out well in the end. What measures the Deacons and Elders took to pour oil on the troubled waters are not known, but by yesterday all opposition was withdrawn. The church officers held a meeting, and passed a resolution heartily indorsing the pastor's action, and giving him full liberty to act in the matter according to his pleasure.

DICK CARROLL FOUND DEAD.

An Eccentric Character of Corlears Hook Passes Away.

Richard Carroll, commonly called "Dick Carroll of Corlears Hook," a well-know man of the Corlears Hook neighborhood, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room over a junkshop which he owned. Death resulted from hemorrhage of the lungs.

Carroll was a man of eccentric character. He was formerly a junk dealer, but the house where he kept his shop, a shabby, three-story brick dwelling, opposite the Corlears Hook Park, was cleared of all his wares five years ago, when he sold out. He continued the junk business as a wholesale dealer and broker, and it is said his transactions were sometimes very large.

Carroll was born in Stanton Street fifty-six years ago, and never married. He was generally supposed to be worth at least $100,000, but this was mere guesswork. It was only recently that he fitted up a room in the old house and moved in. Up to that time his married sister, Mrs. Mary Cunningham, with her husband and children, had lived there, but he turned them out. It is said that he lived in an up-town hotel before this. He was long in delicate health on account of his weak lungs, and the late Dr. Loomis was his physician for many years.

The body was found lying under a window overlooking the park, undressed. Carroll had apparently tried to get to the window. There was no furniture in the house, except in the one room. A lot of worthless rubbish was piled in a back hall.

STATUE TO MAC GAHAN.

Writers Pushing the Project, and a Model Now on Exhibition.

A model of the statue to be erected to the memory of J. A. MacGahan, the war correspondent, who died in the Spring of 1878 during the Russian-Turkish conflict, was on exhibition yesterday at 624 Madison Avenue, the studio of its designer, C. H. Niehaus.

The sculptor prepared three models, all showing Mr. MacGahan in characteristic pose. The one selected by the committee represents him in a kind of fatigue uniform, with peaked forage cap and high boots, seated on a rough block of stone, his left hand holding a notebook. The head inclining slightly toward the right shoulder gives an air of observation and watchfulness. The statue will be seven feet high and will stand on a pedestal eight feet high. It will be erected somewhere in this city within two years.

It is intended that the necessary funds shall be raised from war correspondents and other newspaper workers. The Executive Committee in charge includes Murat Halstead, Francis D. Millet, Robert E. A. Dorr, Julius Chambers, Francis V. Greene, George H. Sandison, and Charles E. Hasbrook.

TANDEM STRUCK BY A TEAM.

A Fireman and Companion Badly Shaken Up on Mulberry Street.

Patrick Maher, thirty years old, foreman of Engine Company No. 20, of 61 Marion Street, and William Reminson, thirty-seven years old, of 195 Hester Street, were knocked from a tandem bicycle yesterday morning at the corner of Mulberry and Houston Streets by a furniture truck that was passing. Reminson was badly injured and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and Maher was pretty well shaken up. One of the horses fell on Reminson, breaking two of his ribs. The driver was arrested.

Frank Cooney, seventy-five years old, of 544 West Forty-fourth Street, was run into and knocked down by a woman bicycle rider on Riverside Drive near One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon. He received severe cuts about the face and shoulders. The woman was not arrested.

George Belden, nineteen years old, of 171 West Seventy-eighth Street, and Earl Bancroft, twenty years old, of 62 West Eighty-third Street, while riding a tandem, ran into a cab driven by Dennis Burns of 207 West Seventy-fifth Street, at Eighty-first Street and the Boulevard, last night. Belden was pretty well shaken up, but after being attended by an ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital, he went home. No arrest was made.

SALVATION ARMY FESTIVAL.

Features of the National Congress to be Held the Present Week.

The Salvation Army's National Congress, which is designed to be one of the biggest demonstrations of that organization, began yesterday morning in the army's headquarters, 120 West Fourteenth Street. The Salvationists announced the event with much display and enthusiasm.

Stretching across the entire front of the headquarters building was a huge sign announcing that "The Salvation Army will spend two days with God, Dec. 14 and 15." On the Sixth Avenue side of the building, high above the neighboring houses, was another sign, announcing a "Huge international and social demonstration; hallelujah eye-opener, Carnegie Hall, Dec. 15."

Yesterday's exercises were the regular religious services of the organization. The principal event was the presence of Commissioner Higgins, who has just returned from a Western trip. He came over from England four months ago, and is the father of Col. Higgins, Chief Secretary of the army in this country. Commissioner Higgins was assisted by his son, Brigadier French, who is in command of this division; Lieut.-Col. Perry, Adjt. Taylor, and Major Winchel, known as "the iron lungs man from Chicago."

At the afternoon services Commissioner Higgins "dedicated" the young child of Col. Higgins.

There will be three services to-day at the headquarters. At 11 o'clock Major Brengle will lead, and the subject will be "The Christianity of Christ; Its Purity." In the afternoon Capt. Cox will lead, and in the evening Brigadier Evans. On Tuesday the afternoon and evening meetings will be on "The Christianity of Christ; Its Fruits." The evening demonstration will be the biggest of the congress. There will be an illuminated parade up Eighth Avenue, starting from Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, to the Carnegie Music Hall, under the command of Major Brengle, in which will follow all the division and staff officers.

FOR THE WOMAN'S FUND.

Gifts to the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.

The following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the general collection of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association are reported by Mrs. John A. Lowery, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street. Further contributions are earnestly solicited:

Mrs. H. R. Winthrop	$100	Mrs. T. M. Cheeseman	$10
Mrs. J. R. Drexel	25	Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr	10
Mrs. T. K. Gibbs	25	Mrs. J. W. Gerard	10
Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier	25	Mrs. J. D. Prince	5
Mrs. G. M. Miller	25	Miss J. S. Winterhoff	5
Mrs. John Stickney	25	Miss H. W. Heyward	5
Mrs. W. C. Whitney	25	Mrs. C. S. Bull	5
Mrs. R. E. Livingston	25	Mrs. A. B. Sands	5
Miss Alice Keteltas	15	Mrs. T. S. Clarkson	5
Mrs. S. A. Fisk	10	Mrs. S. W. Bridgham	5
Mrs. T. E. Satterthwaite	10	Mrs. F. Morris	5
Mrs. E. B. Sheldon	10	Mrs. M. C. D. Borden	5
Mrs. S. W. Benjamin	10	Mrs. G. Hoffman	5
Mrs. B. Johnson	10	Mrs. Herbert Pell	5
Mrs. A. W. Durkee	10	Mrs. J. R. Strong	5
Mrs. D. D. Lord	10	Mrs. E. Lauterbach	5
Mrs. W. H. Phillips	10	Mrs. H. G. Kellock	5
Mrs. A. Heckscher	10	Mrs. E. C. Marshall	5
Miss E. Aymar	10	Miss A. E. Dibble	5
Mrs. J. Wendell	10	Mrs. W. Shillito	5
Mrs. W. H. Peckham	10	Mrs. O. J. Wells	5
Mrs. G. P. Williams	10	Mrs. C. E. Warren	5
Mrs. Robert Hoe	10	Miss Schnabel	5
Mrs. A. C. James	10	Mrs. G. W. Carleton	5
Mrs. L. C. Ledyard	10	Miss E. A. Chandler	5
Mrs. N. E. Baylies	10	Miss E. R. Walsh	5
Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin	10	Mrs. F. S. Pinkus	5
Mrs. W. L. Bull	10	Mrs. Hoffman Miller	5
Mrs. W. G. Read	10	Miss S. R. Spring	5
Miss L. Morris	10	Mrs. E. A. Wickes	5
Mrs. J. J. Wysong	10	Mrs. E. H. Wardwell	5
Mrs. T. F. Jackson	10	Miss Josephine Stevens	5
Mrs. E. Burrill	10	Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge	5
Mrs. C. F. Hoffman	10	Mrs. G. Griswold	5
Mrs. E. W. Bass	10	Mrs. T. Braine	5
Mrs. H. W. Webb	10	Miss C. G. Livingston	5
Mrs. C. D. Smith	10	Mrs. W. Robison	5
Mrs. T. M. North	10	Mrs. R. Hoppin	5
Mrs. W. Woodward, Jr.	10	Mrs. C. C. Tiffany	5
Mrs. W. P. Griffin	10	Mrs. W. S. Opdyke	5
Mrs. R. C. Shannon	10	Mrs. J. A. Wright	5
Mrs. A. S. Hewitt	10	Mrs. Alfred Ray	5
Mrs. F. R. Pyne, Jr.	10	Mrs. W. E. Benjamin	5
Misses Kendall	10	Mrs. G. L. Hoyt	5
Miss Cuyler	10	Mrs. R. W. de Forest	5
Mrs. W. L. Skidmore	10	Mrs. Horace See	5

H. P. BUTLER STILL MISSING.

Friends Leave the City in Search of the Lawyer.

Henry P. Butler of 116 West Eighty-eighth Street, who disappeared Thursday morning, had not been found nor heard from up to midnight. Mr. Butler is a lawyer, with an office at 120 Broadway. He went to business as usual Thursday morning. About 11 o'clock he left the office, and has not been seen since by relatives or friends.

Mr. Butler's law practice has been a lucrative one, and he stands well in his profession. He is about fifty years old, with brown hair and mustache mixed with gray. When last seen he wore a business suit of black, a silk hat, and a light overcoat. He belongs to a well-known family of this city, and is a cousin of Prescott Hall Butler of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

A general alarm was sent out yesterday. This would have been done sooner had not Mr. Butler's family supposed that he might return at any time. Their theory, for a while, was that he might have been called away on business suddenly and may have sent to his family a telegram or message which was not delivered.

Mrs. Frederick Lovejoy Dead.

Mrs. Frederick Lovejoy, the widow of the Vice President of the Adams Express Company, who died about two years and a half ago, died at the Gilsey House last night at 9 o'clock, as a result of an operation for the removal of a cancer of the breast. Mrs. Lovejoy came to this city about two weeks ago from her home in Ithaca, N. Y., for the purpose of undergoing the operation. She had been a sufferer from the cancer for over a year. The operation was performed last Thursday by Dr. Weir, and it was thought at the time that it had been a success. Mrs. Lovejoy was believed to be on the high road toward recovery, but on Saturday she suffered a relapse. She grew rapidly worse, and last night, at 9 o'clock, she died. The body will be taken to Ithaca for the funeral services, but the interment will probably be at Elmira, where her husband is buried. She was about sixty years old.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—An exceedingly well executed counterfeit of United States five-dollar gold coin is being circulated extensively in St. Louis.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The window glass works at Elmira Heights will resume operations to-morrow morning, after an idleness of several months. Over 200 men will be employed.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Dec. 13.—Theodore Anderson, colored, thirty years of age, was shot and instantly killed this morning by Mrs. Gertrude Creiger, a white woman with whom he lived.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.—M. A. Spurr, who falsely certified checks while President of the Commercial National Bank, was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for two years and six months.

CALIFORNIA, Mo., Dec. 13.—Mrs. William Birdsong, wife of a wealthy farmer near here, was murdered last night by Isom Vaughn, her nephew. Vaughn confessed the murder to his wife, who caused his arrest.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13.—John Willett, aged twenty-four, and Roe Hall, aged twenty-two, farmers, were struck and killed by a Chesapeake and Ohio passenger train in this city, yesterday. They were attempting to steal a ride.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 13.—It was reported to-day that one of the persons who tried to derail a train on the Valley Road Friday night was arrested this morning at Clinton. He is an escaped patient from Dr. Hallock's private insane hospital at Cromwell.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.—Information was received here last night from Baton Rouge, La., of the arrest at that place of George E. Ross, the fugitive clerk of the Pacific and United States Express Companies, who is accused of having embezzled $1,500 from the Kansas City office.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 13.—Sheriff Wyckoff has received an order from Chancellor McGill, staying the execution of Elmer Clawson, under sentence to be hanged next Wednesday. The case is now pending on a writ of right in the Court of Errors and Appeals. Efforts will be made to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

WAITING FOR THE LAURADA.

Much Indignation in Spain over the Coming of the Steamer.

VALENCIA, Spain, Dec. 13.—A mistake was made in reading the signals displayed by a vessel which arrived off this port yesterday, and as a result it was announced that the notorious filibustering steamer Laurada, which has carried men and arms to Cuba to aid the insurgents, was coming into this port from Messina, whither she had gone on a regular voyage.

The statement that such a vessel would come into a Spanish port aroused much indignation. The report that she was off the port caused the greatest excitement among the populace, and it was feared that if she came into the harbor an attack would be made upon her. The force of police and military was increased in order to suppress any overt act against a vessel under the American flag. The cruiser Maria Theresa has arrived here to reinforce the coast guard vessels, which will keep a close watch upon the Laurada when she arrives.

The authorities have decided not to forbid the Laurada entering the harbor. She will be allowed to enter the port and anchor alongside a warship, but will not be permitted to approach the wharves for the purpose of loading.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Morning Post will to-morrow print a statement by the Reuter's Telegram Company that the vessel signaled off Valencia, Spain, yesterday was not the ex-filibustering steamer Laurada. The vessel is not expected to arrive at Valencia until Monday. Her consignee has disclaimed her cargo.

IRELAND EXCESSIVELY TAXED.

A Meeting to Protest Against It Held in Cork.

CORK, Dec. 13.—A meeting was held here to-day to protest against the excessive taxation imposed on Ireland by the British Government, as compared with the taxation in England, Scotland, and Wales. Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory made a speech in which he denounced the obstinacy of the British Treasury in refusing to right the grievance of the Irish in respect of the matter of taxation. He added that he hoped history might not repeat itself and the people of Cork follow the example set by Boston in 1773, when indignant residents of that place threw a quantity of tea into the harbor as a protest against the tax of 3d. per pound imposed on that article by the British Parliament.

This expression called forth cheers from the audience.

Venezuela Wants a Member.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Washington correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that Señor Andrade, Venezuelan Minister to the United States, who is now in Caracas, received an intimation before he started for Venezuela, that the latter country could have a member on the tribunal of arbitration to settle the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. The correspondent adds that Secretary of State Olney will make no further concession to Venezuela.

Suicide of an American Woman.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Miss Chickholm, a young American lady, who was studying music at Weimar, has committed suicide at that place by drowning. The young woman had been afflicted with melancholia for some time.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Temps says that an international conference will be held in this city in March to discuss proposals having in view the abolishing of the system by which consumers bear the burden of the bounties granted to sugar manufacturers.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The report received yesterday in a special dispatch to The Berlin Tageblatt that ex-Sultan Murad, brother of the present Sultan of Turkey, had escaped from the place where he had been confined for twenty years, is not credited in official and diplomatic circles here.

THREE MIDGETS IN JAIL.

Adolph Philipp Says Liliputians Broke Their Contracts.

Franz Ebert, Max Walter, and Adolph Zinck, three of the Liliputians, who, under the management of Carl and Theodor Rosenfeld, have delighted New York theatregoers, are languishing in jail in Boston, thinking sadly of the prospect of securing $26,000 bail. And in the outlook the only thing from which they can extract a bit of happiness is that when they were arrested Saturday afternoon they were ordered to give bonds for $68,000, and that pleading caused a lowering of the figure.

Adolph Philipp, manager of the Germania Theatre in this city, caused their arrest, claiming $34,000 for their alleged failure to keep contracts to play under his management in the season of 1895-96.

"They signed with me," he said last night, "and then went to Europe with the Rosenfelds after Carl Rosenfeld had played "Santa Claus" and given to them diamonds, watches, and other presents, and told them they should not leave him. They were kept in Europe all the time that was covered by their contracts with me.

"My suit is against Frank Ebert, Adolf Zinck, Max Walter, Toni Meister, Ida Mahr, and Bertha Jaeger. I didn't want to have the women arrested, and I hated to put the little fellows in prison, but I spent $10,000 preparing for their tour and I want it back. They are protected against suits, I believe, by their contracts with the Rosenfelds.

"I allowed them to play the Saturday matinée in Boston, but the Sheriff got scared, and said he would take no chances, and so there was no night performance. He heard the story of how some of them were put in baskets one night when they were much wanted, and lowered from a window in a theatre.

"I'm sorry the midgets are in such a plight, because the laws of Massachusetts compel them either to settle my claim or give bonds."

PLANS OF THE LABEL LEAGUE.

Waiters and Musicians Concerned to Wear Union Buttons.

The Greater New York Label League met last evening at 28 East Fourth Street to adopt a constitution and by-laws. It was decided that no union should be allowed to withdraw after once joining the league. If a union neglects paying dues for any length of time, and then asks for the assistance of the league, it will have to pay up all arrears before anything will be done. The initiation fee will be $5, and the dues will be 1 cent for every member of each constituent union, payable monthly.

All new designs for new labels and placards of unions must first be submitted to the league for approval, and no trade can have more than one label. Waiters and bartenders who cannot label their goods must wear union buttons, and so also must musicians.

No political discussion will be allowed at any meeting of the league. The league will hold meetings on the first Thursday and the last Saturday of each month, so as to accommodate the printers, whose busiest night is Saturday, and the bakers, who have to work every night in the week except Saturday.

Their Horses Ran Away.

A spirited horse, ridden by George Vogeler of Dickel's Riding Academy, ran away in Central Park, near One Hundred and Second Street, yesterday afternoon. The horse was caught by Policeman Green before any damage was done.

A horse ridden by Miss A. Davis of 101 West Sixty-third Street, ran away on Riverside Drive, near One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, yesterday afternoon. Miss Davis was thrown, but not injured. She was taken home in a cab. A park policeman caught the horse and took it to the Park stables.

Escape from an Insane Asylum.

Albert Sutton, one of the patients at the Flatbush Insane Asylum, eluded a guard yesterday afternoon and escaped. He is thirty-seven years old, and a brother of Dr. John J. Sutton of 120 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn.

THAT STATEN ISLAND WAR.

Complications Over the Rivalry of the Syndicate and Midland Lines.

The railroad war on Staten Island progressed merrily yesterday, the officials of the Midland and Syndicate Roads, their laborers, the police, a Sheriff's force and even the magistrates joining in the merriment. It is all over a bit of trackage on Brighton and Castleton Avenues, which the Syndicate Road is laying to connect a part of its system with what is called the common trackage belt, established by the Trustees of the Village of New Brighton so that all roads might land their passengers at the Staten Island Ferry at St. George.

The Midland Company has been trying to get its tracks to the common trackage, but owing to the fact that franchises have been secured for all of the routes, it confined its fight to the avenues mentioned, but for which the Syndicate Road claimed the franchise, under the signature of Joseph Rappenecker, President of the New Brighton Trustees. Mr. Rappenecker died, and only recently was the paper left in his possession recovered. Some say he had signed it. Others deny it. A new Board of Trustees, to which the fight was carried, was tied on the question of franchise. In some way the Syndicate got hold of the old franchise and began work Saturday night with about 200 men, the object being to complete and run cars on 1,000 feet of trackage.

Ground was broken and poles erected when the police interfered. Many arrests were made on application of Trustee McHugh, who is the Midland advocate. The men were taken before Justice Cuyler Van Vecten, who is an employe of the Syndicate. They were all released for further hearing, without time being set, under $500 bail, which in each case was provided.

Court business was so brisk that Justice Acker relieved Justice Van Vecten after a while. Some of the men, who took their arrests seriously at first, came to look upon it as a farce, when they found their company was looking out for them.

It was reported that the Midland people, led by one of the Trustees, proposed to destroy the new tracks on the pretense of restoring the road. A crowd gathered. Sheriff Daly began swearing in deputies to preserve the peace.

President Rockwell of the Midland Railroad Company, when seen last night, said there was no truth in the rumor that his company contemplated any overt act such as rumor had credited it with. It would in no way interfere with the work being done by the rival company. He would not permit any of his men to have anything to do with the affair.

It was learned last night that on Saturday night about 9 o'clock President Kerr, with Clerk O'Grady, went to the New Brighton Village Hall. It is asserted that Mr. Kerr told O'Grady he wanted to see the Rappenecker franchise, which the clerk had in his safe. Once he had it in his hands, Mr. Kerr retained it until he transferred it to the officers of the syndicate.

Last night the syndicate imported several hundred Italians from this city to work on further construction. More arrests will be made.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Stein, Bloch & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Stein, woolens; Holland House.

—Cohen, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; E. Cohen, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

—Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strauss, dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

—Ambach, Burgunder & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Cooper, domestics, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Albert.

—Bird, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, silks and domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

—Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. B. Newman, dry goods; 53 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks and velvets, 53 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

—Sunshine, Kohn & Kaufman, Cleveland, Ohio; C. K. Sunshine, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Walker, The Stetson Sawyer Company, Boston, Mass.; R. H. Sawyer, yarns; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Siegel, F., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. Siegel, cloaks and suits, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. Friedman, woolens, 102 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. E. Mills, dry goods, &c., 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. Hunkins, notions and fancy goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Briscoe, Daniel, Brother & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; R. H. Mountcastle, dry goods; 236 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. L. A. Watres of Pennsylvania is at the Plaza.

—Ex-Congressman F. G. Neidringhaus of St. Louis is at the Waldorf.

—Alexander B. Adam, F. W. Morgan, and M. Herrick of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—J. Mitchell de las Carreras, Uruguayan Consul General at Lima, Peru, is at the Astor.

—Hermann H. Kohlsaat of Chicago and Baroness A. Huene of St. Petersburg are at the Holland.

—Henry Phipps, Jr., of Pittsburg and Samuel J. Tilden of New Lebanon, N. Y., are at the Manhattan.

—Ex-Gov. Person C. Cheney of New Hampshire and Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont are at the Fifth Avenue.

—James E. Farrell of Baltimore, Ira Dimock of Hartford, and C. W. Blackman of Chicago are at the Normandie.

—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany and M. Howden Smith, United States Vice Consul at Zanzibar, are at the Hoffman.

—William H. Claflin of Boston, S. P. Mitchell of Wilmington, Del., and R. G. Erwin of Hartford are at the Albemarle.

—Henry Haynie, E. J. Hervey, and N. W. Slocum of Boston, F. T. Bowles of Elmira, and C. V. Clark of Albany are at the Grand Union.

—Henry Hart and Max Hart of Chicago, Leo Bloch of Rochester, and W. H. Eaton of Steubenville, Ohio, are at the Savoy.

—W. G. Morton and G. D. Sanford of Albany, Mark Bean of Boston, and John W. Hausen of Chicago are at the Park Avenue.

—John C. Randall of Boston, F. C. Whitmore of Hartford, L. O. Goddard of Chicago, and Charles Morgan of Rochester are at the Imperial.

—Frank Reed of Chicago, Thomas G. Brewer of Boston, Charles S. Herring of Buffalo, and H. C. Clark, United States Army, are at the Murray Hill.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Helfinstine of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Eustis of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Blanchet of Morristown, N. J., and Douglas Dick of Vancouver, B. C., are at the Brevoort.

—Herman Stump, United States Commissioner General of Immigration; Justice S. A. Kellogg of the New York Supreme Court, and John A. Hall, Q. C., and A. B. Angers, Q. C., of Montreal are at the Cambridge.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—12:20 P. M.—1,103 First Avenue; Maria Hammell; damage, $2.

—1:35 P. M.—220 Avenue C; Levy Brothers; cigar factory; no damage.

—4:30 P. M.—274 Pearl Street; Mrs. McCaffrey; damage trifling.

—4:45 P. M.—382 East Eighty-second Street; M. Goldstein; damage, $75.

—5 P. M.—117 West Ninety-third Street; Dr. Hubbard; damage, $1,500.

—5:30 P. M.—324 West Fifty-fifth Street; Lyman Wilson; damage trifling.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Valencia, Skillings, Colon Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Sarnia, (Br.,) Wyatt, Genoa Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Furness, Withy & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Lebocuf, Havre Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M. to-day.

CHAIRMAN SPLIT THE TABLE.

O'Leary Seemed Bound to Talk at the Labor Union Meeting.

A spirit of discord pervaded the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday. Delegates were at odds, and called each other unkind names. Chairman George Washington Jones split the table and nearly broke his gavel in his efforts to preserve order.

Delegate O'Leary of the Franklin Association of Pressmen rose to speak, when Chairman Jones brought his gavel down with a bang and sang out, "Sit down! You can't speak here!"

"Why can't I speak? I'm a delegate," replied O'Leary.

"You've forfeited your seat in the Central Labor Union, as you were absent from the meetings of the Miscellaneous Section for three consecutive times."

O'Leary protested against the ruling of the Chairman, and the Chairman requested the Sergeant at Arms, Edwards, to lead O'Leary to the back part of the hall or to put him out.

Edwards led O'Leary to the rear, but he returned immediately and again spoke.

"If you do not put that fellow out I'll do it myself," cried Delegate Johnstone of the machinists, jumping up from his seat and moving toward O'Leary.

Bang, bang, went the gavel, and Chairman Jones shouted: "No you won't do anything of the kind. Sit down and let the Chair manage this meeting."

Johnstone sat down grumbling, and Sergeant at Arms Edwards again led away O'Leary, who came back as soon as he was let loose.

Then Delegate Mahr said that the miscellaneous section was a farce, and asked that O'Leary be allowed the privilege of the floor for the day, but this was not permitted.

Mahr got into a tangle with Delegate Lehman of the Waiters and Bartenders' Union, and declared that Lehman had misinterpreted his words to the proprietor of an up-town hall.

O'Leary again began speaking, and the Chairman shouted: "If you say another word I'll have you put out or my name is not George Washington Jones."

There was more wrangling, until the Chairman cried out: "You are all out of order," and he pounded vigorously on the table until a board split.

THE SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT

Calve, Cremonini, Anconn, and Adamowski Draw a Large House.

The concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was attended by a large and demonstrative audience. The audiences at these Sunday evening concerts are always demonstrative. In fact, many cynical persons say that they are moved less by the music than by a desire to get as much as possible for their money. Yet even this is not altogether to be condemned, for persons who cannot afford the luxury of opera naturally desire to hear all they can of the opera artists in a concert. But the demand for additional numbers often transcends the bounds of modesty. Of course, the soloists could put an end to the encore nuisance by sternly insisting on repeating their scheduled numbers at every recall. But, perhaps, they prefer to lead the public to fresh demands.

The soloists last night pleased the audience mightily. The mag

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Eight hundred and nine (809) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz:

263	5421	11124	15555	30138	36393	44770
296	5848	11208	15619	30210	36413	44860
406	6023	11225	15627	30223	36552	44873
439	6109	11295	15633	30228	36761	44921
450	6122	11327	15634	30252	36819	44988
509	6271	11341	15636	30374	36957	45000
614	6304	11391	15680	30392	36981	45029
658	6320	11520	15690	30448	37102	45095
739	6333	11541	15706	30479	37152	45098
743	6405	11542	15750	30483	37184	45109
746	6407	11580	15751	30549	37374	45149
750	6434	11605	15764	30611	37388	45213
1146	6439	11617	16037	30632	37462	45216
1299	6450	11678	16062	30725	37466	45256
1311	6452	11684	16187	30727	37515	45257
1341	6458	11703	16287	30761	37548	45261
1424	6480	11770	16720	30849	37550	45269
1484	6672	11778	16725	30865	37616	45270
1586	6709	11796	16743	30884	37697	45274
1699	6807	11798	16844	30906	37745	45303
1704	6849	11852	16885	30967	37815	45374
1711	6850	11896	16967	30981	37884	45386
1712	6952	11931	16972	31060	37903	45389
1726	6965	11935	17122	31136	37954	45414
1729	6983	12021	17213	31294	37976	45418
1743	7013	12022	17251	31333	37982	45444
1759	7077	12051	17320	31336	37985	45445
1779	7128	12073	17350	31459	37987	45566
1781	7197	12121	17357	31571	37994	46283
1807	7271	12147	17361	31697	37996	46490
1849	7293	12215	17426	31801	38311	46502
1850	7358	12227	17715	31802	38432	46651
1938	7536	12301	17762	31882	38527	46678
2174	7612	12302	17779	31974	38580	46689
2189	7631	12315	17849	32055	38594	46785
2192	7701	12355	17890	32190	38605	46799
2193	7743	12432	17902	32197	38722	46913
2196	7764	12445	17975	32238	38729	46980
2243	7883	12460	18063	32278	38974	46996
2247	7979	12482	18223	32303	38998	47008
2257	8013	12502	18224	32318	38994	47126
2368	8041	12519	18232	32409	38996	47179
2475	8068	12530	18235	32457	39019	47183
2479	8073	12532	18343	32480	39026	47250
2480	8107	12593	18753	32483	39065	47280
2525	8124	12704	18396	32613	39097	47446
2528	8177	12794	18423	32659	39115	47556
2550	8184	12812	18527	32679	39322	47949
2740	8203	12877	18529	32734	39325	48088
2781	8243	13028	18578	32742	39461	48201
2821	8279	13061	18595	32743	39508	48257
2876	8410	13069	18689	32776	39655	48272
2880	8413	13076	18694	32867	39795	48386
2910	8423	13084	18695	32868	39815	48404
2914	8454	13087	18698	32907	39819	48424
3027	8493	13116	18808	32937	39868	48436
3033	8550	13140	18910	33095	39880	48471
3040	8648	13141	18986	33100	39881	48537
3062	8690	13158	19133	33276	39926	48546
3072	8853	13172	19217	33313	40013	48880
3100	8860	13206	19300	33598	41247	48900
3197	8879	13207	19311	33614	41340	48911
3242	8960	13518	19347	33616	41393	48925
3253	8929	13523	19477	33636	41398	49163
3264	8934	13524	20008	33937	41416	49277
3293	8940	13605	20054	33982	41419	49331
3308	8960	13636	20271	33999	41463	49363
3486	8986	13642	20303	34064	41503	49570
3568	9010	13644	20418	34307	41576	49700
3571	9040	13757	20464	34319	41589	49705
3576	9076	13818	20482	34341	41627	49870
3670	9118	13872	20579	34350	41679	49894
3840	9136	13892	20638	34378	41807	49900
3841	9203	14005	20667	34448	41986	49917
3843	9234	14044	20684	34454	41987	50174
3844	9244	14067	20919	34468	42024	50193
3847	9249	14079	20994	34475	42196	50516
3921	9350	14105	21862	34576	42208	50549
3935	9502	14106	21899	34617	42282	50849
4007	9566	14135	21935	34724	42302	50880
4029	9587	14176	21980	34735	42401	51101
4047	9604	14198	21981	34769	42562	51270
4071	9689	14201	28601	34770	43227	51349
4106	9728	14273	28604	34828	43307	51351
4157	9758	14377	28610	34939	43309	51391
4197	9802	14390	28617	35047	43322	51594
4244	9810	14415	28630	35120	43340	51696
4254	9901	14475	28882	35171	43341	51700
4331	9903	14476	28878	35181	43375	51801
4359	10006	14578	28901	35185	43418	51903
4383	10023	14640	28902	35216	43763	51997
4400	10098	14674	28909	35227	43764	52070
4437	10111	14680	28920	35359	43882	52088
4510	10261	14817	28922	35366	44045	52119
4519	10407	14819	28995	35370	44125	52154
4688	10415	14820	29125	35469	44135	52165
4820	10419	14821	29148	35514	44141	52260
4823	10517	14829	29353	35629	44146	52273
4870	10542	14836	29372	35676	44150	52275
4990	10574	14849	29579	35630	44218	52324
5113	10584	14853	29611	35648	44224	52371
5141	10607	14874	29620	35653	44228	52541
5342	10645	14867	29618	35751	44229	52621
5356	10648	14869	29690	35833	44233	52664
5468	10656	14881	29714	35860	44279	52760
5485	10688	14886	29818	35896	44284	52774
5514	10770	14890	29821	35897	44298	52840
5542	10795	14925	29855	35945	44336	53055
5552	10802	15038	29872	36001	44530	53064
5562	10809	15073	29914	36002	44584	53110
5572	10830	15209	29962	36011	44627	53123
5685	10856	15248	30031	36277	44641	53143
5780	10914	15550	30037	36362	44666	53285
5786	10915	15570	30048	36383	44721	53309
5822	11064	15574	30073	36392	44723	53327
5836	11116	15583	30089			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due Jan. 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New-York, Oct. 16, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Eight hundred and nine (809) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street's bear oracles are always quick to turn surface indications into arguments for the support of their gloomy views. They are making much of the present inactivity and the absence of outside interest in the market. They point out that this reflects a belief on the part of the public that stocks are intrinsically worth lower figures than current quotations.

***

As an evidence of this the pessimistic shouters point to slowly receding prices and the preponderance of declines over advances. They vauntingly show that but five of the active stocks closed on Saturday with a net gain of one point or more for the week, while those in the column of declines numbered twenty-eight.

***

But, in using this argument, one important point is overlooked. The bond department is not considered. The attitude of investors in that quarter is ignored. A glance at bond transactions will show that commission business has not been as dull during the past week as stock tables would indicate. Fourteen bonds declined a point or more, while twice as many advanced.

***

Transactions in railway bonds on the Stock Exchange show but a fraction of Wall Street's current business on that account. Within the past few years there has been great development in the purchase of railway bonds directly from bankers, and the volume of current bond business on the Exchange tells, for this reason, only part of the facts as to present activity in the higher class investments.

***

No strong bond market ever yet failed to have its sequel of an improved stock market.

***

Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were as follows:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1	Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	1
Am. Tob. pf.	1		
Bay State Gas	1	Laclede Gas	2¼

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	New Cent. Coal.	1⅛
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	N. J. Central	2
Am. Sug. R. pf.	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Brook. Un. Gas.	1¼	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	1⅜
Chicago Gas	2¼	Nor. Pacific certs.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅜	Pacific Mail	1⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	2¼	Phil. & Read.	2⅝
Consol. Gas	7⅝	Standard R. & T.	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	2⅜	Southern Pacific	1¼
Del., L. & West.	2	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Ill. Steel Co.	4¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	1½
L. E. & W. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1¼
Long Island	4	U. S. Cord. gtd.	1½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1		
Mo. Pacific	1½		

Net changes in bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Cot. Oil. 8s.	2	Minn. & St. L. 1st.	1⅛
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1⅛	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1½
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1½	Ore. Imp. con.	1½
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	1	Ore. Imp. 1st.	1
Cleve. & Flits. a. f.	1	Ohio Southern gen.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	2	Rens. & Sara. 1st.	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B.	1
Ft. W. & G. 1st.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Erie prior lien.	3⅜	N. P. 1st, So. Minn.	1
Erie 2d mtg.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1¼
Erie 3d mtg.	1½	Texas Pacific 1st.	1
F. & P. M. con. 6s.	2½	U. Pac. col. tr. notes.	1
Int. & G. N. 3d.	1½	Utah South. ext.	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	4		

BONDS DECLINED.

Gen. Electric deb.	2	Reading 2d pf. inc.	2¼
Iowa Central 1st.	1	Reading 3d pf. inc.	2⅛
L., N. A. & C. con.	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	2
N. C. & St. L. con.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	4
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	1	Texas & N. O. con.	1
Peoria & East. 1st.	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	1
Reading 1st pf. inc.	2½		
Wis. Central 1st.	1		

***

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Dec. 14, '95.
American Cotton Oil	13	13	18½
American Cotton Oil pf.	52	51	67
American Spirits Mfg.	14½	12⅞	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	31½	29	..
American Sugar Refineries	117⅝	115	104½
American Sugar Refineries pf.	103½	102½	100½
American Tobacco	75½	73⅞	76⅛
American Tobacco pf.	102	102	100
American Tobacco scrip	67⅛	66¾	..
Ann Arbor pf.	24	24	..
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, all in. paid	14½	13⅞	16⅛
Atchison, Top., & Santa Fé pf.	23⅜	22½	25
Atlantic & Pacific	..	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	14½	47½
Bay State Gas	12	10½	23
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21	21	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	92	91	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	21	21	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	58	58	..
Canada Southern	49¾	48¾	54
Canadian Pacific	56	56	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17	17½
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79⅛	77⅛	82½
Chicago Gas	76⅝	73⅝	70⅝
Chicago Great Western	5⅝	5⅜	..
Chicago., Mil. & St. Paul	75⅝	74¼	75
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅛	103	104¼
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	69¼	68⅝	74
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	30½	26	40¼
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	84	84	94¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25	30½
Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd.	6	4⅞	..
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo	19⅝	17½	17⅜
Consolidated Gas Company	161	153½	159¾
Delaware & Hudson	127	125¼	129¼
Delaware, Lacka. & Western	158½	158	168
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	44	44	47½
Edison Elec. Illum. of N. Y.	101½	101	95¾
Erie	15½	15⅜	..
Erie 1st pf.	36	36	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	67	66	..
General Electric	33⅞	31½	31
Illinois Central	93½	93½	97¼
Illinois Steel Co.	47¾	43½	69
Iowa Central	8¼	8	9⅝
Laclede Gas	25½	23½	23
Laclede Gas pf.	68	68	84¼
Lake Erie & Western	18¾	18½	22
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70½	70½	74¾
Lake Shore	156	154⅞	151¾
Long Island	54	47	..
Louisville & Nashville	51	49⅝	52
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	½	¼	..
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf.	1¾	1¼	..
Manhattan Consolidated	96½	95	102
Maryland Coal pf.	52	52	..
Metropolitan Traction	110¼	109¾	108¾
Mexican National certificates	1¼	1¼	1½
Michigan Central	92	92	102
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	48	52¼
Minnesota Iron	69	69	68
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅝	13⅜	13¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29¼	28¼	30¾
Missouri Pacific	22½	20¾	29
Mobile & Ohio	23	22½	22½
National Lead Company	25½	24¾	29¾
National Lead Company pf.	89	87¾	87¾
National Linseed Oil	15¾	15¼	21¾
New Central Coal	6	6	..
New Jersey Central	104	102	108⅞
New York Central	95½	95¼	100½
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	12½	12	14½
New York, Susquehanna & W.	10	9⅞	10¾
N. Y., Susquehanna & W. pf.	27	25¾	31¾
Nor. & West., all in. pd.	11⅜	11⅜	..
North American	5¼	4⅞	5⅝
Nor. Pac., all in. paid	14⅜	14	..
Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	24⅝	23½	..
Nor. Pac. pf., V. ctfs.	34	32½	..
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅛	15⅝
Oregon Ry. & Navigation pf.	37½	37½	..
Pacific Mail	25⅞	25	32⅜
Phil. & Read., all in. pd.	29⅜	26⅝	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	14½	14½	16¼
Pullman Palace Car Company	157	157	161½
Quicksilver pf.	10¼	10¼	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g.	117	117	119¾
St. Joe & Grand Island	⅜	⅜	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4½	6
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10⅜	10	12¼
St. L. & San Francisco	4½	4½	..
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	37	37	..
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	13¾	13¾	..
St. Paul & Omaha	49½	48	42⅜
Silver bullion certs.	65⅝	65¼	66½
Standard R. & T.	11⅛	10⅝	..
Southern Pacific	17	15⅞	23
Southern Railway	10⅜	9⅞	10
Southern Railway pf.	30½	28⅝	33
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29⅜	27⅞	32¾
Texas Pacific	10	9½	8⅝
Union Pacific	11⅜	9⅞	6⅜
United States Cordage	6¼	5½	6⅜
United States Cordage pf.	11⅜	11⅜	13
United States Cordage gtd.	24½	22⅞	26
United States Leather	9⅝	9⅜	12¾
United States Leather pf.	62¼	61¼	61¼
United States Rubber	26	24⅞	33⅛
United States Rubber pf.	81⅞	81	95
Wabash	7	6⅞	7¾
Wabash pf.	16⅞	16¼	18⅜
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	85⅝	89
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8⅝	8	13¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	30½	30½	41

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1 @2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good single names four to six months to run.

The Bank of England gained £103,504 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 53.82, became 54.09. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,925,000f in gold and 2,925,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates, $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.83⅛@$4.83⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅛@$4.86⅜ for demand, $4.87@$4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—50c@$1 premium.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The rate of discount during the past week for both three months' and thirty-day bills was 3 per cent. Bar gold is going to Germany. Silver was firm. The stock market was firm and sanguine for the new year. Consols fell 1-16. The market for American railroad bonds was animated, but shares were quiet. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern advanced 2, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred ¼. These declines were made: Northern Pacific, 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1; Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville, each ¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common; Union Pacific, New York, Lake Erie and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Norfolk and Western, each ½, and Denver and Rio Grande, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and do preferred, each ¼.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED POWER.

A matter of much more than Wall Street interest—it is of moment to every citizen of New York—is stated in the following paragraph from "The Financial Situation" in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES:

One of the bits of good news that Wall Street has received during the week is official information that finally the Manhattan Elevated Company is to have progressive management. Even Mr. Russell Sage is now committed to the policy which will provide, not only new lights, but modern motive power, for the system. The light contract has been awarded and the contracts for new power are delayed only by tests already under way. What is most remarkable in this incident is that these changes should have been so long delayed, being as they are so largely on the side of economy. One important electric motor manufacturing corporation offers to give a bond guaranteeing that electricity will produce an annual saving of a million of dollars. This stipulation, seriously made, means that the Manhattan Company can in this item add to net earnings what is equal to 3½ per cent. dividend on its capital stock.

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In the tests under official supervision are systems of electric storage battery, an underlying trolley, an overhead trolley, a coal-oil motor, and a compressed-air apparatus. The latter will be tested on the Manhattan before New Year's, and its claims are strongly backed by capitalists close to Mr. George J. Gould.

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But so far as present indications can be relied upon, it looks as if an electric trolley system would finally be selected.

An insider says: "It looks now as if we should be ready to complete our contracts within the next sixty days, knowing just where we stand, what we want, what advantages we will obtain.

"It is true," he adds, "that the Manhattan Company has been offered the guarantee of important bankers—an absolutely good guarantee—that by the use of an electric trolley economies can be made equal to over 3 per cent. on our entire capital stock. Other systems pledge advantages as great, but no other one has yet offered to duplicate this million-dollar bond guarantee.

"You can say that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage are both enthusiastic over the results of their investigations, so far as they have gone."

***

The Manhattan system occupies an advantage over surface lines in being able to adapt trolleys to its uses without incumbering the streets with poles.

THE VIEWS OF HENRY CLEWS.

In those cheerful days of the good old times, when every man in Wall Street loved his joke, when gibes and jests ran continually their good-natured rounds—in those days Edmund Clarence Stedman had a Stock Exchange rival. Then Deacon S. V. White wrote poetry.

And in those days it came to pass (oddly enough) that Broker Henry Clews had opinions to express on the stock market, and this, consequently, is the way a little slip of paper posted on the Stock Exchange rostrum one day read—all in the hand of Mr. Clews's friend, the Deacon:

These are the views
Of Henry Clews,
By which you will distinguish
That, though writ spick, span,
By an Englishman,
They are not writ in English.

***

Since those merry days time has wrought many a change in Wall Street. Many a day has Deacon White made stock markets boil and bubble; two or three times has he made millions and then lost them, and now he is taking once more his old place at the front, while his crony of earlier days vies with him still in unabating vigor.

"The views of Henry Clews" are still available. Now he is become an enthusiastic bull. This is the way he puts some phases of the present situation:

There are billous persons and papers who express a great deal of disappointment because Europe has not been helped by the election results to buy a large amount of our securities, but has, on the contrary, sent home a large amount of the stocks and bonds. This is another case of disappointment at the non-appearance of a miracle. The election came just after we had imported some $70,000,000 of gold from London and the Continent. Between the beginning of August and the end of October, the Bank of England had lost $56,500,000 of gold, the Bank of France $28,500,000, and the German Reichsbank $13,000,000, making a total loss in the three great banks of $97,000,000. The London stock market and the Continental bourses were in a condition closely bordering on crisis and all kinds of stocks fell heavily except Americans. The controlling foreign banks were using all their power to check the adverse course of the exchanges, including especially discouragement to the importation of foreign investments.

It was in this condition of foreign finances that Europe received the news of our political victory. The intelligence was received with flattering reductions of its bearing upon our credit, and was followed by a rise of from 5 to 7½ per cent. in stocks at New York. In the impecunious condition of London and Berlin this temptation to make a handsome profit on our stocks and at the same time stop the shipments of gold to New York was too strong not to be taken to account, and some $20,000,000 of our securities were sent home within a few days.

This reflux of stocks was taken here without a wince and with no very visible result upon prices. It had, however, the gratifying effect of liquidating twenty millions of our indebtedness to Europe, in lieu of increasing it by sending out a fresh large amount of our obligations, which had been anticipated.

Thus if, owing to exceptional conditions, the effect of the election upon foreign investors did not turn out in the way anticipated, we had instead a result quite as beneficial to ourselves and better calculated to bespeak confidence in American finance. Nor is this the only evidence of the revival of home finance. Our capitalists are to-day holding some twenty to twenty-five millions of export bills, which, had they gone forward after the usual course, would have created virtual panic in Europe by bringing hither an equal amount of gold. By thus virtually lending a large amount of gold to the European banks we are saving them from threatened serious difficulties.

Contrast this condition of financial resource with the condition of affairs in Wall Street up to the election, and some estimate may be formed of the extent of the recovery of financial confidence since Nov. 3. A little reasonable patience will later bring still further evidences of the great revival consequent upon the defeat of free coinage.

AS TO READING.

Woerishofer & Co. write: "Reading is still depressed because of the reported antagonism in Pennsylvania over the reorganization.

"We have taken some trouble to inquire as to the status of the question raised affecting organization, and we feel confident the new company will not be disturbed.

"No matter what motive prompted the question, it was doubtless necessary for the law officer of the State to take note of it. There is one thing of importance to recognize, and that is the officials of the State of Pennsylvania are not accustomed to levy blackmail."

"IMPORTANT—IF TRUE."

"Much has been said about the Ogden Gas Company," says The Chicago Times-Herald, "and considerable in the way of disparagement. But it begins to appear even to those who have least welcomed its presence that the company intends to be a competitor of the old Chicago Gas Company, and it does not seem now to be worth while for security holders in the old companies to try to keep from themselves the fact that the Ogden, at its present rate of progress, is going to be a factor which will have to be reckoned in any consideration pertaining to the growth and welfare of the older corporations.

"It can be authoritatively announced that the company has laid about twenty miles of mains on the North Side, and has about forty miles of pipe lying on the streets, which will be laid with the opening of Spring. The company's gas plant has a capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet daily, while contracts have been placed for an additional holder, with a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet. The company has secured about 6,000 contracts on the North Side, and will sell gas at 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

"It is not improbable that the company, its plant being new, will be able to manufacture gas more cheaply than some of the older plants. It proposes to extend its operations to the West Side, and negotiations are pending for the purchase of a suitable tract for a plant, and it is proposed to put up one with 3,000,000 cubic feet capacity.

"As to the finances of the corporation, the matter remains a corporate secret. No bonds have been issued, and the stock is held by few persons. So far those who sought to interest themselves in discovering the security holders have failed. It is in one respect somewhat remarkable that its financial affairs could be so completely kept from the public and the old companies."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅝@65¾. Sales were made during the week of 55,000 ounces at 65⅝@65⅝.

Commercial price of bar silver ¼c higher at 65⅝c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars rose ⅝c, to 51@52c.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce, an advance of ⅛d.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $79,780,255, and the exports for the same period, $51,014,868. The net imports, therefore, have been $28,765,387. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $62,919,648; in 1894, $70,201,810, and in 1893, $10,807,305.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in reserve of $858,050. The banks now hold $31,606,350 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $11,061,700, an increase in specie of $971,200, an increase in legal tenders of $1,810,500, an increase in deposits of $14,559,000, and a decrease in circulation of $156,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 12, '96.	Dec. 5, '96.	Dec. 14, '95.
Loans	$483,503,500	$472,441,800	$492,990,900
Specie	76,648,100	75,676,900	67,495,800
Legal tenders	84,109,500	82,299,000	81,659,400
Net deposits	516,605,000	502,046,000	523,055,500
Circulation	19,841,300	19,997,700	13,090,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

	Dec. 12, '96.	Dec. 5, '96.	Dec. 14, '95.
Specie	$76,648,100	$75,676,900	$67,495,800
Legal tenders	84,109,500	82,299,000	81,659,400
Total reserve	$160,757,600	$157,975,900	$149,155,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits	129,151,250	125,511,500	130,763,875
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$31,606,350	$32,464,400	$18,391,325

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$31,606,350	1891	$15,339,500
1895	18,391,325	1890	*607,075
1894	33,345,825	1889	2,630,650
1893	76,168,825	1888	9,672,225
1892	5,509,800	1887	7,928,400

*Deficit.

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Saturday, Dec. 5:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
American Spirits Mfg.	14½	12⅞	13	— ½
Amer. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31½	29	29	—2
American Sugar Refs.	117⅜	115	117	+1
American Tobacco	75½	73⅞	75	— ⅜
Atch., Topeka & S. F.	14½	13⅞	14¼	— ¼
Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	23⅜	22½	22⅞	— ⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	14½	14½

THE BANK STATEMENTS

For the Quarter Ended Dec. 9, 1896.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA
at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$16,285,387.69
Liability of Directors, (as makers)		57,500.00
Overdrafts		313.57
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,083,635.19
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		542,414.23
Specie		2,304,884.77
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		3,121,369.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,350,684.54	
Other items carried as cash	84,034.55	
		4,434,719.09
		$28,730,223.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,256,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	258,398.01
Due depositors	16,013,670.57
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	6,287,323.55
Due savings banks	2,416,991.41
Unpaid dividends	3,840.00
	$28,730,223.54

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of December, 1896, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY
at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$849,885.25
Liability of Directors, (as makers)		47,285.00
Overdrafts		507.11
Due from approved reserved agents		56,151.59
Real estate		42,600.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		70,625.73
United States legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		95,237.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$32,353.28	
Other items carried as cash	386.08	32,739.36
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Total		$1,200,431.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	18,276.18
Due depositors	907,290.85
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	17,580.67
Due savings banks	7,194.45
Unpaid dividends	89.39
Total	$1,200,431.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
DAVID F. PORTER, President, and EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
DAVID F. PORTER, President.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of December, 1896, before me.
CHARLES F. PORTER,
Notary Public, (No. 44,) N. Y. Co., N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HUDSON RIVER BANK
at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$620,742.47
Liability of Directors (as makers)		112,400.00
Overdrafts		372.97
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$28,842.81	
Due from approved reserved agents	180,799.09	
		209,641.90
Banking House and lot		100,000.00
Bonds and mortgages		80,000.00
Stocks and bonds		59,110.41
Specie		27,478.97
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		101,262.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$46,909.58	
Other items carried as cash	6,193.20	
		53,102.78
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Safe deposit vault		20,000.00
		$1,884,706.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,001,336.42
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	1,381.20
	$1,384,706.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President, and PETER SNYDER, Cashier, of the Hudson River Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 260 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the twelfth day of December, 1896, before me,
C. H. GARDNER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public for Kings Co.
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, Dec. 9th, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 113.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 19th day of December, inst.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 19th, inst., and re-opened on the morning of January 4th next.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Dec. 6, 1896.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on Jan. 2, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 4, 1897. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 8th, 1896.
FIFTY-FIRST QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Saturday, January 2d, 1897. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, December 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, January 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York,
65 Cedar Street.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable January 2, 1897. The transfer books will be closed December 21 inst., and reopened January 2, 1897.
Dec. 11, 1896. H. A. MURRAY, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c., or LADY'S MAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; help with children; or lady's maid; five and two years' city reference. Lynch, 807 9th Av., near 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best city references; willing to assist with other work. 210 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress or laundry work; alone; first-class references. 141 East 19th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for an excellent cook; can recommend her in every respect. C., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls; one as cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; city or country; last employer can be seen. 202 East 57th St.; ring Snider's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as excellent cook; no objection to do coarse washing; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St. C. F.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as cook and laundress, with best city reference; is willing and obliging. 425 West 42d St.; one flight up.

COOK.—Protestant; in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; excellent city reference. A. B., 753 6th Av.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—As first-class cook or laundress; day or week; best reference. 1,601 Broadway, first floor.

COOK and BAKER.—By a good plain cook and baker; good reference. 119 East 71st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by day; excellent laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning. L. D., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, day's work; any kind; good laundress; take washing home; reference. Houlihan, 409 East 29th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Doucet Paris dressmaker; good cutter and fitter; by the day or will take work home; first-class reference. L. B., 25 West 44th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a capable, educated French person as nursery governess; good seamstress; best city references. M. E., 251 West 24th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady and her daughter would take charge of a gentleman's house; consideration; comfort preferred to high salary; widower with children preferred. M. E. A., Box 85, Jamaica, N. Y.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in charge of servants, catering, marketing, desires first-class position. Excellent References, Box 82, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne; thoroughly competent seamstress, dressmaker; good packer; would take charge of child two or three years old; best city reference. Juliette, care of Mrs. White, 2,210 5th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESSES.—By two first-class laundresses, living together, a family wash; no children; good reference; one flight up. Laundress, 262 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by day, week, or month; sleep home; reference. S. Eyser, 329 West 38th St.

Nurses

NURSE.—By competent nurse; can take entire care of an infant or gown children; to be seen at former residence on Monday from 10 A. M. until 12 P. M. 29 East 31st St.

NURSE.—By competent nurse, speaking French, German, and English; good sewer and packer; as maid or nurse to children; to travel preferred; city reference. 64 East 65th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to invalid lady, having hospital experience. G. O'Connor, 231 East 84th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a place for a French nurse whom she can recommend; can be seen at present employer's. 118 East 37th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; by the day or week; well recommended. L. B., 25 West 44th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting. Williams, 137 West 20th St.

Miscellaneous.

HANDSOME SKIRTS MADE FROM $1 UP; home or out. M. D., 165 West 25th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, thirty-eight; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler or valet; willing and obliging; can furnish first-class references. Henry H., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; understands his work thoroughly; wages, $40; city or country; references given. M. G., care Mrs. Grady, 323 East 24th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; expert in large dinners, fancy salads, receptions, &c.; 20 years' experience; age, 37; moderate wages. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; age, 33; very good city references. H. S., care of Mr. Romano, 35 Greenwich Av.

BUTLER.—Swiss; thoroughly competent; good references from last employer's. F. F., 207 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; four years last place; left on account of family going abroad. E. B., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—French; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. N., 886 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him nine years; best personal references from his present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By neat appearing man; married; thoroughly competent and reliable; experienced, careful driver; highest city references; last employer can be seen. P. F., care J. B. Brewster Co., 311 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; over nine years' personal city or country references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Age, 26; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; total abstainer; country preferred. J. C., 921 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an experienced grower of plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, under glass and outside, and general working of first-class place; married; city references. L. D., care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man work at anything; willing and obliging. W. Sheehan, 9 Duane St.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Englishman; age, 22; good experience and best personal references. W., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED, gives massage and magnetic treatment satisfactorily; French system. Address Hygiene, 753 6th Av.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE COVERED TRUCKS and Horses.—Can give reference. T. Smith, 350 West 12th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTIC SERVants. St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos.** STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Scotch collie bitch; name Lassie; license 417R; liberal reward. 28 East 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.
Superb Collection of Holiday Novelties Still Awaits You.
FACTORY PRICES.

Cowperthwait's
RELIABLE CARPETS. | Most Acceptable Christmas Gifts. All Wool and Lowest Prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Tuskar, (letters must be directed "per Tuskar.")
TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Spree, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Spree.")
WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")
SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Buenos Ayrean, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Harald; at $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.
TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, via Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.
WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave, and Jeremie, per steamship Delaware; at 1 PM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Catania, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Catania";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana.
THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.
SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Havellus, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Havellus";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad British, and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.
SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Progreso, per steamship City of Condas, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. $19, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. $28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to $1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. $2 at 7:30 AM, at 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria, with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Spree, Tu.	Dec. 15, 10 AM	Aller, Tu.	Jan. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu.	Dec. 22, 10 AM	Trave, Tu.	Jan. 12, 10 AM
Havel, Tu.	Dec. 29, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu.	Jan. 19, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 AM	†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM
*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM	†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 5th and January 16th will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Cherbourg, Paris; Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS	Dec. 16	ST. LOUIS	Jan. 6
PARIS	Dec. 23	PARIS	Jan. 13
NEW YORK	Dec. 30	NEW YORK	Jan. 20

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.

Noordland, Dec. 16, noon		Kensington, Dec. 30, 1 PM	
Friesland, Dec. 23, noon		Westernland, Jan. 6, noon	

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE.
The membership of our first Oriental Party this season, leaving New York by Hamburg-American Line S. S. "Columbia" January 5, is now almost complete.
The itinerary includes THREE WEEKS' trip on the NILE, FOUR WEEKS in PALESTINE, visits to Constantinople, Athens, Italy, &c. To secure accommodation immediate application should be made to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1841.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Dec. 19, 9 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Dec. 26, 5 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 8 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Jacksonville direct, Tuesday, Dec. 15
IROQUOIS, Charleston, Jacksonville, Wed., Dec. 16
ALGONQUIN, Charleston, Jacksonville, Fri., Dec. 18
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Dec. 21
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.
ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu	Dec. 19, 1 P. M.
BELGIC	Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	Jan. 28, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE

Majestic,	Dec. 16, Noon	Majestic,	Jan. 13, Noon
Germanic,	Dec. 23, Noon	Germanic,	Jan. 20, Noon
Teutonic,	Dec. 30, Noon	Teutonic,	Jan. 26, Noon
Britannic,	Jan. 6, Noon	Britannic,	Feb. 3, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania,	Dec. 19, 2 PM	Aurania,	Jan. 9, 10 AM
Etruria,	Dec. 26, 10 AM	Lucania,	Jan. 16, 2 PM
Campania,	Jan. 2, 3 PM	Servia,	Jan. 23, 9 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamer leaves Pier 24 N. R., foot of Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important points New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 188th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D. Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Saratoga and New Paltz.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Through car to Rochester. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connections for all points in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor-Car to Wilkesbarre.

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

JUBILEE OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Bishop Potter and a Number of Clergymen Present—Something About the Parish Founded by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg.

It was just fifty years ago yesterday when the picturesque Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, at Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, was dedicated. Half a century ago long rows of waving corn were growing within 400 feet of the church door, when the Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg preached his first sermon. Now the neighborhood comprises one of the busiest sections of the city.

Dr. Muhlenberg is long since dead, and the Rev. F. E. Lawrence, the church's second pastor, died in 1879. The Rev. Henry Mottet, the present pastor, grew up in the parish and has well supplemented the work of those he succeeded.

To observe its semi-centennial a jubilee service was held at 11 A. M. yesterday. It was conducted by Bishop Henry C. Potter of the Diocese of New York and Bishop A. N. Littlejohn of the Diocese of Long Island, assisted by the following: The Very Rev. E. A. Hoffman, the venerable C. C. Tiffany, D. D., the Rev. C. L. Hutchins, D. D., the Rev. G. S. Baker, D. D., the Rev. S. F. Warren, D. D., the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., the Rev. Josiah Kimber, D. D., the Rev. William A. Matson, D. D., the Rev. John P. Peters, D. D., the Rev. R. H. Baldwin, the Rev. N. O. Halsted, the Rev. C. T. Ward, the Rev. J. A. Montgomery, the Rev. Newton Perkins, the Rev. Alexis W. Stein, and the Rev. Charles H. Eaton. The rector of the church and the Rev. W. W. Moir, his assistant, also participated.

The interior of the church was decorated with smilax, ferns, and palms, and a special anthem was composed for the jubilee by Charles Whitney Coombs, organist and choirmaster. There was also a vested choir of fifty-five members. Every seat in the church was occupied.

At the afternoon children's service the pastor delivered a historical discourse in which he told something of the early history of the church and its pastors, and also spoke of its prospects in the future.

He declared that the mission of the church in the next fifty years would be far more important than in the past, and in urging his listeners to aid in completing the endowment fund of $100,000, he said the income of the church had been shrinking for several years. A friend outside the parish has offered to give $10,000 if the balance, about $23,000, can be subscribed by the first of the year.

Following this came an address of welcome and congratulation by Bishop Potter. He paid a high tribute to the former pastors, Dr. Muhlenberg and Dr. Lawrence, and congratulated the present rector on the valuable results he has accomplished.

At the evening service the choral programme included Martyn's Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in B flat. There were also anthems by Spohr and Woodward. Short addresses of congratulation were made by several visiting clergymen.

The offerings of the day were liberal and have given the pastor ground to hope that he may succeed in securing the funds necessary to take advantage of the ten-thousand-dollar offer.

The Church of the Holy Communion has been a pioneer in many respects in the religious history of this city. The building of the church was the life dream of Dr. Muhlenberg. He came from Long Island at the age of fifty to take charge of the work. His idea was a free church to all, where rich and poor, and, what meant much in those days, white and colored, might meet in common fellowship.

The church was really built by Dr. Muhlenberg's sister, Mrs. Mary A. C. Rogers, widow of John Rogers, to carry out the wishes of her husband. It was supported by voluntary offerings and a large congregation soon formed. The church under Dr. Muhlenberg demonstrated its claims to pioneership in many ways. It was the first church to introduce fresh-air work in this city. It was the first Protestant Episcopal church to form a sisterhood. This was the Order of the Holy Communion established by Dr. Muhlenberg, and for two years it was the only sisterhood in the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Muhlenberg, who was instrumental in establishing St. Luke's Hospital, left the Church of the Holy Communion in 1862 and went to reside at the hospital. He was succeeded by the Rev. Francis E. Lawrence. Many improvements were added to the church under Dr. Lawrence.

The Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., the present pastor, was a choir boy in the church in 1859, and became, after his confirmation, a teacher in its Sunday school. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1869 and then became a teacher for five years in the public schools. In 1873 he was graduated from the General Theological Seminary and became an assistant to Dr. Lawrence. He was chosen to succeed to the rectorship after Dr. Lawrence's death in 1879.

The church has grown steadily under Dr. Mottet's charge along its original lines. About twenty years ago it was suggested that in time the church would become a down-town church. It was the custom for churches to follow their well-to-do communicants up town, and to avoid this possibility the endowment fund was started. The first contributions came from twelve working girls, who presented twelve gold dollars. This was in 1881. The fund up to yesterday amounted to $67,474.

The church has a Sunday-school of 800 scholars and out of the Sunday school has grown a successful industrial training school for girls. The Muhlenberg Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library has long been a most important adjunct to the parish work.

OLD KIP'S BAY CHURCH.

Celebration Yesterday of Its Forty-third Anniversary.

The East Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday celebrated its forty-third anniversary. The pastor, the Rev. Henry S. Still, reviewed the church's history at the morning service, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. W. Kelly, editor of The Methodist Review. There was a children's service in the afternoon, when addresses were made by the Rev. Frank M. North and the Rev. R. R. Doherty. C. R. Saul, Sunday School Superintendent, had charge of the exercises.

Mr. Morse spoke of the excellent work accomplished by the church, and said that they should seek to make the church known and talked about. He advised that a flag pole be raised on the building, and that the National flag should be there displayed, and he would have the early name of the church, Kip's Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, inscribed upon the flag, to show that the church was for God and country. When the war broke out, he said, there was an ignorant element which hated the negro and opposed the cause of the Union, and at the time of the draft riots the mob first manifested itself in the vicinity of the Kip's Bay Church, threatening to tear down the building and the parsonage, while those on their way to attend services in the building in support of the cause were waylaid and beaten. All during those times the flag was floated from the church flagstaff.

At the evening services, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, Secretary of the Sunday School Union, spoke. The Kip's Bay Church was organized Dec. 18, 1853, with thirteen members, who worshipped in rented quarters in Thirty-eighth Street. The present edifice was dedicated March 13, 1850.

Boy Hurt by Explosion.

Oscar Schroepfar, thirteen years old, of 526 East Sixteenth Street, was passing over a manhole at East Eighteenth Street and Avenue B yesterday, when an explosion happened. The boy's hands and face were burned. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DUTY OF THE PARENT.

His Relation to His Children Discussed by Prof. Adler.

Prof. Felix Adler's lecture before the society for Ethical Culture yesterday was on "The Relations of Parents to Children."

"The idea of God the Father," said he, "comes from men's admiration of what they believe is best, that is, the human father. They have taken him as a model for their conception of God. The religious view of parenthood is that which teaches us to see in our child the generation that is to be, the humanity that is to come. This is the consecrated view. It is not alone the world's great reformers who produce progress. The reformers are leaders, but their effort would be unavailing if the father priest and mother priestess did not implant their ideas in their children. If you educate your children only that they may get on in the world, there will be no religion in your aim.

"Parents and children are not always alike," he said. "But the lack of harmony is often imaginary. When we do understand that it exists we must overcome it, which can be done by effort. It is one of our highest duties to adapt ourselves to natures different from our own. To understand the child is not always easy for parents, but it must be done if there is to be harmony between them.

"Moral perversity in a child is a discouraging factor, but we must not conclude that perversity is moral unsoundness. Black sheep are found in the best of families sometimes. Some of the best men that ever lived were reputed bad boys. Their after success shows that they were not bad. It may have been a mere superabundance of vitality which appeared in their boyhood which manifested itself in turbulence and defiance of authority, but was like the mountain stream which overflows its banks, but finds its level in the sea at last.

"We must remember that there is a metamorphosis in character as we pass from period to period, and, though this subject has not yet been fully developed, we know enough to understand that this sometimes does play a very great part in the formation of character. Change in environments may often make a change in a child, and give him just the stimulating influence he needs. It is said that 80 per cent. of the inmates of our reformatories are discharged as cured. This shows that we need not despair of any nature."

IAN MACLAREN IN BROOKLYN.

His Farewell Discourse Delivered in Beecher's Old Church.

The announcement that "Ian Maclaren," (the Rev. John Watson,) would preach in Plymouth Chuch, Brooklyn, served yesterday morning to fill Beecher's old church to the doors. Long before the services began every seat in the auditorium had been taken and the audience, many of them from other churches, crowded the aisles and extended back to the vestibule doors. In presenting the author-preacher, the Rev. Dr. Abbott said: "You are as glad as I am, I know, that Dr. Watson is with us to-day. He needs no introduction." After the usual service of prayer and singing, Dr. Watson began his sermon. In the pulpit his presence is commanding. He talks for the most part in a conversational tone. His delivery is entirely unaffected and pleasing to his hearers, with whom he seems to place himself on a familiar footing from the beginning. His voice is clear and penetrating. In repose his face is sphinxlike, yet in illustrating a point it lights up, and he becomes enthusiastic. Altogether he is a delightful person to listen to.

"As this is the last public occasion on which I shall speak before returning home," said he, "I desire from my heart and with feelings far deeper than I can express to acknowledge the great kindness which I have received from the American people during my tour in your country. It has not only been far more than any man could expect, but it has been far more than any man could deserve. And the effect is to send one man home with a humble and full heart, more than ever convinced of the abounding charity, kindness, and consideration that are in human nature. May I say that I count it a privilege to stand in the pulpit in which my friend, Dr. Abbott, teaches; a pulpit in which a great apostle of God told of the great evangel in days of light and in days of darkness?"

Dr. Watson announced as his subject "The Optimism of Jesus."

BAZAAR CLOSES EARLY.

Professional Women's League Seems Satisfied with Its Receipts.

The Professional Women's League Bazaar, which was held during the afternoon and evening every day last week, at the St. Cloud Hotel, and was to continue until Tuesday evening, was closed late Saturday night. The reason for the early closing was not given. It was estimated that the proceeds would amount to more than $3,000, the sum realized last year.

The Columbia bicycle, which was presented to the league by Col. Albert Pope, was won in the subscription sale by Miss Chrissie Carlisle.

The fancy and character dressed dolls will be sold in various ways this week. The doll dressed in imitation of John Philip Sousa will be auctioned off by De Wolf Hopper at the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening.

The "Jack and the Beanstalk" dolls, which were dressed and donated by various members of the company, will be auctioned off after the matinée performance next Saturday.

Saturday evening Aunt Louisa Eldridge auctioned off the McKinley doll, which was given by the West End Republican Club. It was dressed in a red, white, and blue costumes, and adorned with gold bugs and McKinley badges. On its head it had a liberty cap, and was altogether an aggressively patriotic doll.

New Methodist Church Planned.

Plans have been drawn for a new Methodist Episcopal Church, to be erected at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to take the place of the old building on that site. Two lots adjoining have been purchased.

The new North New York church will cost about $60,000, and the plans include church and parsonage. The audience room will be arranged to accommodate between 1,100 and 1,200 persons, and the Sunday-school room, which will be above the auditorium, will seat 1,100. Prayer and class rooms will occupy the basement. The parsonage, 20 by 50 feet, will be built at the east end of the structure. The church itself will be 55 by 100 feet, and the parsonage will be under the same roof. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Barton, the pastor, hopes to begin the work of building the new church by April 1, 1897.

Dr. Harsha on the Life-Creed.

The Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, preached last night upon "Ian Maclaren's Proposed Life-Creed." "A movement is on foot," said he, "to bring the churches of Christendom into closer fellowship through the means of a simple creed prepared and published by Ian Maclaren. The items of that creed are as follows: 'I believe in the fatherhood of God. I believe in the words of Jesus. I believe in a clean heart. I believe in the service of love. I believe in the unworldly life. I believe in the beatitudes. I promise to trust God and follow Christ; to forgive my enemies and to seek after the righteousness of God.'" Dr. Harsha declared that this proposed creed did not go far enough, and would not serve to bring the churches into closer fellowship.

Went to Sleep and Missed His Steamer.

Joseph Sheridan, a prosperous-looking visitor from Philadelphia, came to this city Saturday to sail by the steamship Umbria for Europe. While waiting on the pier for sailing time, he fell asleep, and the ship sailed without him. He was indignant when he awoke and made so much noise that he was arrested for being intoxicated. He paid a two-dollar fine in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and will try to connect with the steamer Wednesday.

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PIANOS
World Renowned, in New Artistic Styles.
Also fine assortment of slightly used KNABE Grands and Uprights fully warranted, at a liberal reduction from original price. A rare opportunity to secure Piano of Standard Maker at special price.
148 Fifth Avenue,
Corner 20th Street.

WOMEN HEAR MR. MOODY

CARNEGIE HALL CROWDED AT THE SPECIAL MEETING.

The Evangelist Would Spend More to Prevent Wrongs than to Cure Them—Urged to Show Their Faith in God.

Long before the doors of Carnegie Hall were thrown open yesterday afternoon a large crowd of women had gathered in front of the building, determined that they should hear Mr. Moody's 3 o'clock sermon from the best obtainable seats. The house filled rapidly and every seat was taken within a few minutes.

It was the first of the series of Sunday meetings for women only. About a dozen men, however, found their way into the boxes with lady friends. These lucky ones were mostly evangelistic workers, and among them was Detective Tod B. Hall of Baltimore, who made several addresses in this city and Brooklyn last week. Russell Sage and Mrs. Sage occupied a box on the first tier.

Interest in the Singing.

As usual the devotions began with the singing of sacred songs, under the lead of Mr. Sankey. Choir and congregation joined in the hymns, "Loyalty to Christ" and "Sweet Peace the Gift of God's Love." Mr. Moody asked Mr. Sankey to sing as a solo, "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By," stating that many requests had been received from persons wanting it sung. Before singing it Mr. Sankey mentioned that this was a favorite song in the old Hippodrome days. "Saved by Grace" was the next hymn, and Mr. Moody, as on the other Sundays, had a choir on the upper balcony sing it alone. What has come to be known as the "Evangelist's Own" choir was composed on this occasion of female voices only.

Announcement was made that on Tuesday night Commander Booth-Tucker would give an exhibition of stereopticon views in the hall to bring before the public the "Rescue" work going on all over the world.

Mr. Moody said that some people were under the impression from the announcement that his discourse was going to be on women's rights or some such subject. "I never," said the evangelist, "give up the Sabbath to anything of that kind. If I can get the reputation of making the way plain from earth to heaven, that is all I want.

Would Prevent Woman's Wrongs.

"I would say about the wrongs of women that I would do a good deal more to prevent them than to cure them, and if I had millions I would spend it in that direction.

"I want to tell you how you can be saved," continued the preacher, "for that is the greatest question that can come before us. And if Paul could come here from his place of glory, he could not make it any plainer than he did in Romans x., 9-11: 'If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus Christ, and believe in thy heart that God raised Him from the dead thou shalt be saved.'

"The only religion that men are ashamed to confess is the religion of Jesus Christ. I never knew a man who had a false religion that was not proud of it." Mr. Moody gave instances of the pride the Mormons take in the Latter Day Saints, and the Chinese in being followers of Confucius. He reminded backsliders that all who have been blest by Christ were blest when confessing Him.

Ashamed of Their Colors.

"Some of you may have ungodly husbands, and you have been ashamed to show your colors."

Mr. Moody told of a minister in London who gave out that any one who wished to join his congregation could do so privately, no one would know anything about it. "How long would it take to reach the world with that kind of disciples?" he asked. "What would be thought of a soldier who professed to want to die for his country, but was ashamed of his uniform.

"The servant of God must put on the livery of heaven, and confess Jesus Christ. There must be no back-door rush to heaven. How many mothers are there who have families, and who have never family worship? If you have a hope in Jesus Christ, don't be ashamed to confess it."

MOODY MAKES MANY CONVERTS.

A Number of Men Express a Desire to Have Religion.

The announcement that Mr. Moody would speak to men last evening at Carnegie Hall served to comparatively fill the place. A few ladies were sprinkled through the crowd, and the meeting proved one of the most successful yet held.

Mr. Sankey conducted a song service for a half hour before Mr. Moody appeared, and aroused great enthusiasm. When Mr. Moody took charge he called for more singing, and, finally, asked Mr. Sankey to sing a Scotch hymn called, "My Ain Countrie."

"I'll sing it in the dialect," announced Mr. Sankey. "If I don't suit you Scotch people present, take it home and sing it yourselves."

Mr. Moody prayed after this and said: "Next Sabbath I will hold another service here and will speak to women in the afternoon and men in the evening. The next Sabbath I want you all to come and hear a good Christmas sermon. Then we'll keep right on. The newspapers have been bidding me good-bye, but they can't get rid of me so easy. [Applause.]

"Now, we'll take up a collection and you won't make so much noise. I don't like applause, anyway. This collection is to pay the rent of the hall and what's left will be spent in buying books for prisoners.

"By the way, I have a letter here from a prisoner in the Tombs who asks me to send him my book, 'The Way to God.' He shall have it.

"Now, I see one man has gone to sleep," said Mr. Moody. "We'll just sing again and give him a chance to wake up. It isn't fair to go to sleep before I begin."

When the singing was over Mr. Moody plunged into his subject.

"I want to-night to tell you how to be saved. There are three steps toward this as suggested by the tenth chapter of the Romans. The first is to believe in your heart. Second, to confess by mouth, and the third, never be ashamed."

At the close of his talk many in the crowd professed a desire to become Christians, and several hundred remained after the meeting was over for a personal talk with Mr. Moody and his assistants.

Robbed in a Church.

Mary Lee of 623 East Sixteenth Street had her pocket picked in St. James's Church yesterday. After missing her purse she returned to the church and found it, but it was minus two gold rings and $3. Policeman Coombs arrested four Italians on suspicion.

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Dancing Class and Party Costumes,
For Boys and Girls.
Also:
Slippers, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Etc.,
to match the leading shades.
Correct styles for all ages from 6 to 18 years, at the lowest prices.
60-62 West 23d St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"Well, I consider that as going down the scale at a great rate," said a young man, pointing to Castle Garden, recently transformed into an aquarium.

"How is that?" asked his unsuspecting friend.

"Why, from Jenny Lind to fish!"

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Persons who eat peanuts of the kind that come to this market from the South probably would not recognize the original peanut which is indigenous to Africa, where alone it grows to perfection as an article of commerce. Grown on its native soil, the peanut is full of the oil which makes it a valuable import of France, where it becomes a conspicuous element in the production of olive oil.

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Apropos to the paragraph as to lawyers' stories concerning their clerks' ingenious excuses, the following perhaps equals the audacity of the man quoted in the "Gathered About Town" column last Monday. A clerk in a well-known firm was often driven to his wits' end in financial matters, and in order to balance affairs he usually contrived to charge the firm certain expenses, his excuses generally winning palliation for his offenses. He had certain papers to serve, which service he delayed until after office hours. The next morning he presented a bill, among the items being a charge for two theatre tickets at $1.50 each. Such an item staggered the firm's manager, and an explanation was demanded. Without a smile the clerk explained that he had purchased the tickets in advance for himself and companion, but that the unexpected "service" had prevented the use of the tickets. "You wouldn't have me lose the value of the tickets in addition to the loss of pleasure in attending to your business, would you?" This appeal so pleased the manager that the entire bill was allowed, including a charge for a high-priced supper, although it was certain that such expense had never occurred. It may be added that the young man is not working with that firm now, having been too ingenious for the welfare of its members.

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The linemen who were so familiar to all a few years ago may be said to have almost literally dropped out of sight in this city since the telegraph and telephone wires were placed in conduits. Instead of going aloft now, as they did formerly, hand over hand, supported by "creepers" firmly strapped to their legs, the great spikes of which they drove firmly into the tall poles, the linemen within the city pass from subway opening to subway opening, and there, partially or entirely out of sight, make the needed repairs, unnoticed by the passing thousands, who formerly stood and watched them overhead while performing perilous acts, made necessary to replace or connect broken wires.

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Brooklyn contains more people who look to see that which does not exist, and which they know does not exist, than any city in the world. And it is simply because of habit. Nearly all the railroads in that city, in the older part of the city, or, Brooklyn as it was before Williamsburg was annexed and assimilated, converge at the City Hall, and until two or three years ago the town clock was in the cupola of that building. During the many years that it announced the time by bell, and indicated it on its four dials to the Brooklynites, every person who passed "the Hall" looked to see what time it was. The habit became an instinct to most Brooklynites, and to-day, although they know that fire destroyed the cupola, clock, and all, there is hardly a person who steps from a car at the City Hall Square or passes the building who does not look inquiringly toward the spot where the clock was but is not.

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A Russian artist who has so thoroughly mastered the English language that all its subtleties are as familiar to him as are those of the language of the Czar was telling a few friends about the difficulties he encountered. "You have so many superfluous letters," he said, "that when I began to think I was becoming a master of your language I succeeded in having myself laughed at a dozen times a day. I began to learn English in Boston, its American fortress. One day while walking with a friend I saw a street sign. 'Oh,' I said, 'what a funny name for a street! Kneeland Street!' I pronounced the K. 'You're wrong,' said my friend. You pronounce it "Neeland" Street. The K is silent.' I took the lesson to heart. The next day I went into a restaurant. I looked over the bill of fare. 'Give me some "idneys,"' I said. The servitor looked at me aghast. Finally, in desperation, I pointed to the record of what I wanted. 'Oh! Kidneys,' he said. 'Excuse me,' I rejoined haughtily, 'the K is silent.'"

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Edward McHugh, the English labor agitator, became convinced one day last week that this is a land of ice water. In his room in a hotel he rang the bell, wishing for writing material. A boy came to the door, thrust in a pitcher of ice water and vanished. Mr. McHugh rang again. Another boy and another pitcher of ice water came, and the boy scurried off as did the first. Finally the labor man became desperate. He stood with the door ajar, and when a sixth boy and a sixth pitcher were within reach he seized the youth, gave him his order, and made him carry the six pitchers of ice water down stairs.

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"This is a Lexington Avenue car," said a conductor as four women climbed aboard at Houston Street. The car started, and the conductor, seeking fares, approached the four. "Is this a Columbus Avenue car?" sweetly asked one of the women. The conductor yanked the bell strap. "No," he said disgustedly. "Lexington Avenue signs everywhere except on the windows and wheels, and I told you what it was before you came on." The women looked at him witheringly. "You're insulting, Sir," said one of them as she alighted. The conductor distinctly announced to every passenger who boarded the car below Twenty-second Street that it was bound up Lexington Avenue, and yet two women threatened to report him for deception, three men swore at him, and a woman complained because she could not get a transfer to a Broadway car at Twenty-third Street.

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The most interesting things of the world are often its mites and midges. This is especially true of the animal world and of that intermediate world of life that hangs suspended, as it were, between the domain of animal and vegetable existence. It is of deep human and of still deeper scientific interest to consider whether the sea anemone, for instance, is an animal or a plant; or whether it is more animal than plant, because it manifestly has the twofold nature. The new aquarium in old Castle Garden affords, in its "balanced aquaria," a fine opportunity for observing this rudimentary form of life. The sea anemone familiar to this coast is the metridium, which possesses many curious characteristics, all of which can be observed in the specimens in the aquarium. One of its most striking peculiarities is its wonderful control of its own body. It has both longitudinal and circular muscles, which enable it to contract or dilate its tissuelike form not only as a whole, but at any minute point. It can draw in its circumference until it looks as if tightly laced with an invisible silk thread or it can ply any one of its myriad antennae as deftly as a monkey uses its paw. At one time it rears itself aloft like a beautiful flower growing and blooming upon a barren rock, and then it flattens itself out upon the rock surface until it is a mere filmy microscopic spot. But the most curious characteristic of the sea anemone is its manner of reproduction. It may bud, as a lily, a new anemone growing from its side; it may throw from its mouth a full-blown sea flower, which at once fastens itself to its bit of rock and blossoms as the rose; or the parent may throw off its lowest disk, which presently turns into bloom and beauty.

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A newsboy at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue stopped a pedestrian about 8 o'clock Saturday night and offered to sell him a transfer ticket on the Third Avenue cable line. The pedestrian declined to purchase and passed on, but, his curiosity being aroused, he turned back, found the newsboy, and asked him the price. The boy produced the ticket and said: "You can have it for a cent." Three other newsboys, seeing what was going on, rushed up to the pedestrian and offered him tickets, saying the first ticket was no good. "Where do you get these tickets?" inquired the pedestrian. "We take 'em in pay for papers. People on the street cars get transfers they don't want and buy papers with 'em." The pedestrian bought for 2 cents a ticket with a time limit to 8:30 punched in it, and getting on a Third Avenue car to try it found the conductor took it without looking at it.

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"There is lots of talk nowadays about the seasons changing," said a man in an up-town hotel, "and I have just read a newspaper article about the wintry aspect of Chicago. So many men wear furs out there, it said, that it looks like a genuine Russian city. Well, it's just the other way here. A few years ago we were all wearing our heaviest overcoats by this time. Furs were plentiful, too. So far this season I haven't taken my heavy coat out of the closet, and it doesn't look as if I'll need to. It hasn't been so very long since a light overcoat could easily be dispensed with. It was a luxury. Now one can get along without a heavy one, if necessary, and it's a fact that there isn't a week in the whole year when a light overcoat doesn't come in handy. If things don't change about I shall not buy another heavy overcoat."

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A Salvation Army lass, with a bundle of her society's periodicals under her arm, saw two men about to enter a saloon in Eighth Avenue. Hastening to them with outstretched arm, she said, "War Cry? War Cry?" One of the men turned toward the girl, so as to display an armless sleeve, and, with a semblance of dignity, ejaculated: "Young woman, the war's over. It's been over more'n thirty years. I lost an arm in it, and I don't want any more war cries. Understand?" and with his remaining arm he pushed open the swinging door of the saloon.

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The unusual degree of confidence reposed in the public by the Park Commissioners regarding the care of the grass plots in the centre of the Boulevard appears to have a good effect. An ornamental signboard at Sixty-first Street announces that "These grounds are intrusted to the care of the public," consequently each passerby feels a personal responsibility for the welfare of the little parks. The other morning, two mechanics, evidently hurrying to their work, stopped to remove some paper and vegetable litter which a careless breeze had blown upon one of the plots of grass. Even such of the children as can read take pains to observe the injunction to "keep off the grass."

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"I read some time ago," said a cable-car traveler, "that one of the conductors on the cable line said many of the accidents are due to the fact that men are too anxious about their hats. As a car dashes up, a hat blows off, and the owner dashes after it, and frequently gets hurt by the cars. Now, these conductors are the very last men to lecture us about hats. I have had my hat knocked off a dozen times by them, as I am getting on the cars. Just as soon as you put your foot on the platform, the conductor reaches up and jerks the bell-cord, very often jamming your hat over your ears or knocking it off in the operation. They should look out for hats themselves."

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Shopkeepers are prompt to seize every suggestion for a telling advertisement. Within a few hours after President Cleveland's message, in which the Cuban question is treated, had reached this city, a shrewd tradesman down town had gathered a big crowd in front of his shop by a device. In the window he had placed three life-size figures of Gen. Gomez, Gen. Maceo, and "Uncle Sam." The Cuban officers are in the uniform of "Cuba Libre," armed with pistols and machetes. The likenesses are almost perfect. Between them stands Uncle Sam, bearing a placard saying, "I am with you." Every now and then a Cuban or ardent sympathizer with the insurrection would come up and cheer this pantomime.

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There are fifteen college graduates in prison stripes on Blackwell's Island. This fact was learned by a clergyman of this city, who recently conducted a Sunday morning service at the penitentiary, and it was elicited by his remarking to one of the keepers that there were a great many intelligent faces in the group of prisoners confronting him. The clergyman made mental notes of some of the faces, and after the service he pointed them out to the keeper, and asked if they were not college graduates. Out of the five men indicated by him, only one was a college graduate, and, to the clergyman's dismay, the keeper designated as college men three of the most repulsive and vicious-looking prisoners in the group. One of the most intelligent faces in the throng was described by the matter-of-fact keeper as belonging to "a tough 'un, who's been on the island off and on ever since he was a kid."

Dr. Houghton Rapidly Gaining.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton has so far recovered that his physicians say there is no need now of issuing bulletins. The doctor's friends were rejoicing yesterday at the reports that the distinguished patient was out of danger.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
"So full of shapes is fancy."
(Twelfth Night.)
You will certainly agree that the "fancy" of our designers is "full of shapes" when you visit our "Christmas floor"; that delightful fancy which conceives and executes in accordance with the canons of artistic taste. Many beautiful, distinctly novel and inexpensive articles are here, not only in furniture but also in lamps, rugs from the Orient, billowy pillows, musical novelties, palms in tasteful jardinieres, draperies, couch coverings and many other handsome, attractive and useful holiday gifts. Factory prices as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Men's
Smoking Jackets and House Coats.
Imported, unlined Coats, in plaids and checks,
$3.75, value $5.00.
Tricot Jackets,—colors; navy, brown, and garnet,—quilted satin facing,—cuff and pocket welts,
$4.95.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Birds.
Singing Canary, $1.75; extra singer, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00; any extra singer not suiting can be changed. Cages, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 to $5.
St. Andreasberg Canary, bell notes, $5.00 and $6.00.
Campanini Canary, trained singer, $8.00, $10.00, and $15.00. Birds sent safe everywhere.
Parrots, well-trained talkers.
Holden's Book on Birds, 128 pp., food, care all birds, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 2406th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS.
Altering, Relaying, &c. 15 East 27th St.
Telephone call, 1861-18th.

IN EULOGY OF FELLOWS.

The Rev. Henry Dixon Jones on His Career and Successes.

In the Church of the Intercession, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday morning, a large congregation heard the Rev. Henry Dixon Jones, pastor of the church, deliver a sermon eulogistic of the late District Attorney, John R. Fellows.

"Last Wednesday," he said, "we laid at rest on that beautiful hillside overlooking the Hudson that which is mortal of one whom many of us knew in his home life and in this church—a great-hearted, genial, kindly, charitable, liberal man; dignified and gracious in manner; a tender and chivalrous husband, a fond and devoted father; a servant for several years in this church; always faithful and conscientious in duty, prudent and helpful in council. We knew this man and we loved him. We delight to do him honor. We left his body over there with a deep sense of our great loss, and with profound grief at his departure from us.

"I see a youth toiling on a farm, engaged in a bitter struggle for existence. The district school opens, yet the boy toils on. Poverty compels him to labor. Every environment in his life seems to point down, and yet at the age of eighteen, with all the obstacles in his path, he is far better educated than his companions. To climb at all with these adverse limitations surrounding this boy meant tremendous effort. At the age of eighteen John Fellows goes South. From the mountain of intellectual acquirement already attained, what vision does he see? Here, again, his environment would seem to point downward. He was placed in a store and urged to ascend another height in the landscape of life. I mean, to ascend the heights of wealth. But the heavenly vision was pointing out quite another career. For five years John Fellows studied night and day, laying the foundation of that eloquence, commanding, convincing, persuasive, brilliant as a star, which seemed to have been kindled in the very light of God."

Mr. Jones spoke in praise of Col. Fellows's subsequent career, and then, referring to his work in the recent campaign, said:

"Many months since, the Populist Party and the unscrupulous elements of the great Democratic Party formed a coalition with the avowed and distinct purpose of arraying one section against the others. They met in convention, elected candidates, and inaugurated a campaign, which, had it succeeded, meant a disastrous revolution in the economic conditions and in the constitutional forms of our Government. Into the conflict our friend, already a sick man, threw himself with all the ardor of a generous, self-sacrificing, heroic nature, and in this conflict the Hon. John R. Fellows gave his life. He has gone to his rest.

"We are told that he was not a hero without a blemish, and yet his blemishes were not spots of taint. His faults were weaknesses, not crimes of the soul. Let us forget them. Farewell, great heart! Pass on! Thou has overcome!"

CITY AND VICINITY

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Burr McIntosh will talk to-night at Carnegie Lyceum on "Yale's Trip to Henley," for the benefit of the Columbia 'Varsity crew.

—A. O. Kittridge will speak at the Institute of Accounts, 144 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday evening on "Accounting for the Installment Business."

—W. T. Salter of the Grand Jury occupied a seat on the bench yesterday with Magistrate Kudlich all through the proceedings of the Jefferson Market Court.

—John O'Brien, fifty-five years old, of 35 Park Street, was found dead yesterday morning in his cell in the workhouse, Blackwell's Island, where he had been sent for intoxication.

—The funeral of William H. Osgood, who died at his home, 10 West Twentieth Street, on Saturday, will take place at 10 A. M. to-morrow at Grace Church, Tenth Street and Broadway. There are to be no pall bearers.

—The Pequod Club will give a smoker in its clubhouse, 287 West Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow evening. Senator Thomas F. Grady will deliver an address. After the smoker boxes for the club ball, Jan. 11 next, will be sold at auction.

—Ferdinand Just, thirty-four years old, of 93 First Avenue, was caught in an elevator while at work in Neidlinger's malt house, at Sixty-third Street and Avenue A, yesterday. One leg had to be amputated in consequence of the injury he received.

—J. J. Greene, the contractor of 172 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, who suffered concussion of the brain by being thrown from his carriage while in collision with another vehicle, is recovering. He left Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday.

—A boat belonging to the steamship Clarissa Radcliffe, which was stranded off Smith's Point, L. I., and got off last week, came ashore near the Tiana life-saving station, Saturday night. The Clarissa Radcliffe arrived at Baltimore yesterday.

—A Salvation Army officer yesterday pleaded for clemency in behalf of Dottie Donaldson of 315 West Twenty-sixth Street, arrested for keeping a disorderly house, and Magistrate Kudlich suspended sentence until to-day to think the matter over. The woman had promised to reform.

—A meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine will be held at 17 West Forty-third Street Thursday evening, when papers will be read by Dr. Andrew H. Smith, on "The Essential Nature of Croupous Pneumonia," and by Dr. W. O. Moor on "The Permanganate Treatment of Opium Poisoning."

—The first of the monthly conferences to be held at the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, will take place at 11 A. M. to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong will speak on "The Churches in the Movements of the Times."

—Nellie O'Day, twenty-two years old, of 753 Eleventh Avenue, employed as a helper in the Hoffman House, was arrested Saturday night while trying to pawn six ivory-handled knives belonging to the hotel. She was held by Magistrate Wentworth yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, for further hearing.

—In compliance with the request of a long list of players, headed by De Wolf Hopper, John Drew, Beerbohm Tree, Maud Adams, and others, who are not able to witness a performance of "Secret Service" owing to the fact that only one matinée a week is given, Mr. Frohman and Mr. Gillette have decided to give a special matinée of "Secret Service" for their benefit on Friday afternoon, Dec. 18.

—Thomas Fitzgerald, twenty-three years old, of 209 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and James Moran, twenty-one years old, of 22 East Eighty-ninth Street, were caught by Policeman Zorn Saturday night stealing apples from a fruit stand in One Hundred and Third Street and Third Avenue. Magistrate Cornell yesterday fined them $10 apiece, in default of which they were locked up.

—Policeman Thomas Devine of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, while in citizen's clothes Saturday night, interfered with a fight on Third Avenue, at Ninety-ninth Street, between James Brown of 2,011 First Avenue and Blake Thompson of 322 East Ninety-eighth Street. He was assaulted by George Felterson of 342 East Ninety-eighth Street. The fighters were fined $10 each in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and Felterson was held in $500 bail for trial.

—Alfred Siglstein, eleven years old, of 415 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was remanded to the care of the Gerry society yesterday in the Harlem Court. He was seen snatching a pocketbook from a little girl at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street on Saturday evening by a citizen, who caught him. He gave up the pocketbook, and the little girl ran away before the arrival of a policeman. There was consequently no complainant. The police are looking for the little girl.

—John Smoker of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was arraig